FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 30, 1845. [NO. 1491.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

Whig Meeting in Robeson.

INCLEMENCY of the weather caused a postponement of the Whig Meeting at the Red Banks, until the first Saturday in January, when the Whigs are invited to attend.
Dec. 23.

Mr. and Mrs. HARDIN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE Exercises of this School, which were resumed on the 15th Oct. last, will be continued without intermission (except the customary holidays,) until the usual time of removal into the country in the Summer. The next Quarter will commence on Friday the 2d day of January.

The Pupils are divided into three Classes, with the annexed terms of Tuition per Quarter—

Junior,	$6 00
Middle,	8 00
Senior,	10 00
French Language,	3 00
Music on the Piano,	8 00
Ditto on the Guitar,	8 00
Contingencies,	25

Board, and Tuition in any of the English Classes, $65 per Session, consisting of two Quarters.—ALL PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

No deduction for time lost by the Pupil less than half a Quarter.

W. H. HARDIN.
Dec. 22, 1845. 90-5w
Carolinian three weeks.

HAYMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL.

THE Winter Term in this Institution will commence on Wednesday the 31st of the present month, December 1845, under the same Instructers as heretofore.
Dec. 23. 90-2w

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Wednesday the 7th day of Jan. next. Board and lodging are provided by the Board of Commissioners, for about thirty students. This, with the accommodations which the neighborhood can afford, will, no doubt, be sufficient for all who may favor us with their patronage.

The prices of board vary from $5 to $6 per month. The charges for Tuition are, $4, $6, and $8 per quarter. All dues to the Institution for tuition and board, are payable quarterly in advance.

The text books used in the Academy are furnished at the Fayetteville prices.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.
DANIEL JOHNSON.
December 20, 1845. 90-2t.

25 BBLS. half bbls. and boxes of Butter CRACKERS, Lemon and Soda BISCUIT, for sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Dec. 22, 1845. 90-tf

DAILY EXPECTED,
2000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT, which will be sold at the landing at moderate price.
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Dec. 22. 90-tf

10,000 PRINCIPE CIGARS, (best brands,) received and for sale by
W. PRIOR.
Dec. 23. 90-6w

53 DRUMS FRESH FIGS, for sale by
W. PRIOR.
Dec. 23. 90-6w

FOR SALE.

250 LBS. DRIED BEEF,
1 case Walnut Catsup,
1 ditto Citron,
Half barrel Currants,
Prunes, Almonds, Pecan Nuts, &c.,
Just received by
W. PRIOR.
Dec. 23. 90-3w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed under a Decree of the Court of Equity, for the county of Cumberland, at Fall Term, 1845 a Commissioner to sell certain Real Estate in the Town of Fayetteville, owned jointly by himself and the heirs at Law of William Nott, dec'd, in pursuance of said decree, will expose to public sale at the Market House in said Town, on Monday the 26th day of January, 1846, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following valuable Real Estate:

Lot corner Hay and Donaldson Streets,
Lot corner Hay and Robeson Streets.

The property will be sold on a credit of six months. Bonds with approved security will be required.
JOHN D. STARR, Commiss'r.
Fayetteville, Dec. 23, 1845. 90-4w.

Shoes! Shoes!!

JUST received per Steamer "Evergreen" a handsome assortment of Ladies', Men's, Boys' and Children's SHOES. For sale very low.
A. J. ERAMBERT.
Dec. 23. 90-1w

MEDICINES!!!

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,
Dr. Jayne's Hair Tonic,
Moffatt's Vegetable Life Pills,
Wright's Indian Vegetable do.
Jayne's Expectorant,
Swaim's Panacea,
Jayne's Vermifuge,
Thompson's Eye Water,
Peters' Vegetable Pills,
Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
Fahnestock's Vermifuge,
Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort,
Henry's calcined Magnesia,
Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
Allebasi's Poor Man's Plasters,
Do. Health Pills,
Mrs. Hill's Cough Drops,
New England Cough Syrup.

ALSO,

DR. TURNER'S celebrated AGUE and FEVER PILLS,

Together with a general assortment of genuine Family Medicines, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE, Druggist.
Dec. 20. 90-tf

BAKERY!

FRESH BREAD!

I WOULD respectfully inform my friends, and my old customers, that I am prepared to execute all orders in my line, at the shortest notice, in the best manner, and at prices moderate, such as baking Cakes of all descriptions for weddings or parties. I need scarcely add, that I will warrant any baking that may pass through my hands, as all who have heretofore been kind enough to give me their patronage know that my baking cannot be surpassed. I have also constantly on hand, Fresh BREAD, baked daily, Cakes, Biscuit and Crackers of all kinds, an assortment of Candies, Fruit, Nuts, &c. &c.

ALSO, a general assortment of Toys and Fancy Goods, for Christmas presents, which I will sell cheap.

CHARLOTTE ELAM, Foot of Haymount, brick house joining C. R. Jones.
Dec. 23, 1846. 90-3w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Richmond, and the public generally, that he has just received and opened in the Town of Rockingham, Richmond County, at the Stand formerly occupied by John C. Knight, Esq., a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, and Hardware,

Consisting in part of the following articles, viz:—Fine Cloths and Cassimeres; Tweeds; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans and Kerseys; fine bleached Muslins and Shirtings; Ginghams; Apron Checks; Alpacas and Calicoes, of various descriptions and the latest style; Muslin-de-Laims; Cashmere D'Ecosse; Vestings; Stocks; Comforts; Diaper; fur, wool, and glazed Hats; white and red Flannel; straw, silk, and velvet Bonnets; Boots and Shoes of various sizes and qualities; mens' and boys' caps; Hunting and Overcoats; Saddles; Hatters' Materials, &c.; Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Salt, Cheese, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Madder, Saltpetre, Magnesia, Glass, Earthen and China Ware, &c.

He will sell low for Cash, or to punctual customers on time.

WILLIAM A. MOODY.
Rockingham, Dec. 17, 1845. 90-4w

☞ P. S. Those indebted to the Subscriber are earnestly requested to come forward immediately and settle their accounts, as he can give no longer indulgence.
W. A. MOODY.

PHILADELPHIA NEW AND CHEAP
Umbrella and Parasol Manufactory,
No. 104 Market Street,
NEXT DOOR EAST OF THE OLD STAND.

WM. H. RICHARDSON

HAS withdrawn from the firm of W. & W. H. Richardson, and commenced business on his own account, at No. 104 Market Street, between Third and Fourth, where he has for sale a full assortment of UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, PARASOLETTES and SHADES, of the newest style and best manufacture, at the lowest market prices.

Cotton Umbrellas, fair quality,	35 cents.
Silk do. do. do.	$1 50.

Other goods in proportion. You are respectfully invited to call and see them.
Philadelphia, Dec. 22, 1845. 90-13w

ANNUALS.

A VARIETY of elegant Annuals for 1846.
E. J. HALE.

"Joy's Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir," and "W. W. Clark's Nerve & Bone Liniment."

THE Subscriber, having been appointed sole Agent for this place, would inform the Afflicted, that he has just received per Steamer "Evergreen," one case of the above Medicines.

☞ The afflicted are earnestly requested to give it a trial. ☜
A. J. ERAMBERT, Ag't.
Dec. 23. 90-tf

Magnificent Schemes,
FOR JANUARY, 1846.
J. G. GREGORY & CO., MANAGERS.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 2 for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday January 10, 1846.

75 NUMBER LOTTERY—13 DRAWN BALLOTS.
SPLENDID CAPITALS.
$30,000, 20,000, 10,000, 6,000, 4,000, 3,000, 2,628, 2,500, 25 Prizes of 1,000, 25 of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of Packages of 25 Wholes,		$130 00
Ditto	ditto 25 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto 25 Quarters,	32 50

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 3 for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, January 17, 1846.

78 *Number Lottery*—14 *Drawn Ballots.*
MAGNIFICENT PRIZES.
1 Grand Capital of $50,000
1 Splendid Prize of 25,000
1 do. of 15,000, 1 do. of 10,000,
1 Prize of $9,000, 1 of $8,000,
1 of 7,000, 1 of 5,172, 2 Prizes of 4,000, 4 of 2,500, 20 of 2,000, 20 of 1,000, 20 of 600, 40 of 400, &c.

Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes,		$190 00
Ditto	ditto 26 Halves,	95 00
Ditto	ditto 26 Quarters,	47 50
Ditto	ditto 26 Eighths,	23 75

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 4 for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday January 24, 1846.

PRIZES.
$30,000, 12,500, 6,000, 4,000, 3,577, 3,000, 2,000, 20 Prizes of 2,000, 20 of 1,000, 20 of 500, &c. &c.

75 *Number Lottery*—12 *Drawn Ballots.*

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes,		$130 00
Ditto	ditto 25 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto 25 Quarters,	32 50

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 5 for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday January 31, 1846.

GRAND SCHEME.
$35,000, 10,000, 5,000, 3,177, 3,000, 2,500, 2,000, 40 Prizes of 1,500, 50 of 400, 60 of 300, &c. &c.

75 NUMBERS—12 BALLOTS.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes,		$130 00
Ditto	ditto 25 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto 25 Quarters,	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of *each drawing* sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us.
Address,
J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers,
Washington City, D. C.
December 20, 1845. 90-3dpd

FOR SALE.

A SMART, intelligent NEGRO GIRL, nine or ten years old. For particulars, apply at this Office.
Dec. 19, 1845. 90tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1845.

Archibald Patterson, and Angus McRae and wife Flora, *versus* James Murphy and wife Sarah, John S. Harvill and wife Loveday, and Shockly Gibson and wife Leasy.

Petition for Partition of Land

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendants are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Observer, published in the Town of Fayetteville, for six weeks, that the Defendants appear at the next term of this Court, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March next, and plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso against said Defendants, and heard ex parte.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the first Monday in December, 1845.
90] J. McLAURIN.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1845.

Archibald Patterson, ps. Angus McRae and wife Flora, James Murphy and wife Sarah, John S. Harvill and wife Loveday, and Shockly Gibson and wife Leasy.

PETITION FOR SALE AND DIVISION OF SLAVES.

IT appearing to the Court that the Defendants, James Murphy and wife Sarah, John S. Harvill and wife Loveday, and Shockly Gibson and wife Leasy, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Observer, published in the town of Fayetteville, for six weeks, that the said Defendants appear at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso against them, and heard ex parte.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in December, A. D. 1845.
96] J. McLAURIN.

MATTRESSES.

THE public are informed that the Subscriber has opened an establishment on Person St., three doors East of Mr. Foster's Marble Yard, (and nearly opposite Mr. Wm. McIntyre's,) where he is prepared to manufacture first rate SHUCK AND COTTON MATTRESSES, in the best style. He will also repair old Mattresses, and will warrant them to give satisfaction. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves, as he is confident that no better article has ever been offered in this place.

JOSEPH E. NEEL.

REVIEW REVIEWED.

A PAMPHLET of 36 pages, by Rev. A. B. Smith, in reply to the Rev. R. Furman. For sale at the Bookstore of E. J. Hale, and also at the Store of S. W. Neal, Wadesborough. Price 15 cts.

Also, the Pamphlet of which the above is a defence, by the same author, containing 112 pages. Price 25 cents. Dec'r 16

THE SUBSCRIBERS

ARE now receiving, at the second Tenement of Mrs. Hooper's Fire Proof Building, South side of Hay street, an entire NEW STOCK of

Staple & Fancy Goods,

Consisting in part of

Super blue, black, brown, drab, invisible green, and beaver Cloths; fancy and French Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Tweeds; Flannels; plain and fancy Velvet, Satin, and French Cashmere Vestings; ditto Stocks, Cravats, and Scarfs; Merino Shirts; Bosoms and Collars; an assortment of Coat and Vest Binding; Cord and Buttons; Canvass and Padding; brown and bleached Shirtings, Sheetings, Drills, Linens; col'd and white Cambric Muslins, grass Linen Cambric, Hem-stitch, and Silk Handkerchiefs; Alpacas; Thibet and Indiana Cloth, for Ladies' cloaks; Muslin and supr. French Cashmere-de-Laims; plain black Gros-de-Swiss and figured Gros-de-Nap Silks; rich Prints; Lisle Edging; bobinet, wire and blond Quilling; Piping; Gimps; Italian Sewings; spool cotton and linen Thread, assorted colors; twisted Silk; cotton and worsted Mitts; super black and col'd kid Gloves; ditto silk, merino, and cotton ditto; white and black and ribbed Hose; ditto merino Persian ditto; cashmere, merino, Thibet, and other Shawls; work Boxes; toilet Glasses; shell, twist, tuck, and side Combs; jet, shawl, and hair Pins; super Needles, Pins, Scissors; tafieta and satin bonnet and cap Ribbons.

With a general assortment of

GROCERIES HARDWARE CROCKERY.

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

The above Goods having been purchased late in the season in New York and Philadelphia, (consequently at reduced prices,) will be sold LOW for Cash, or charged to those who will pay cash when called on.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
Dec. 13, 1845. 89-tf

Just Received and for Sale,

1 HALF PIPE pure FRENCH BRANDY,
1 ditto ditto Holland Gin,
1 qr. cask Sicily Madeira Wine,
2 do do ditto ditto,
50 boxes prime Cheese,
5 ditto Fine Apple ditto,
Almonds, Prunes, Raisins, Brazil Nuts, Lemon Syrup.

—ALSO—

1 case Cashmere Dresses and Damask Shawls,
1 ditto Florence and Straw Bonnets,
1 ditto Gentlemen's Calf Shoes,
1 ditto Britannia Candlesticks.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Dec. 14, 1845. 89tf

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, on the 26th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, (M.,) the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, viz:—

The Lot, with Dwelling and other outhouses, situated on Gillespie street, joining John W. Sandford and others, known as the Halliday Lot. Also,

One vacant Lot on Bow street, joining Duncan McNeill on the East.

TERMS—A credit of 6 and 12 months,—Bonds with good security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Commissioner.
Dec. 14, 1845. 89ts

OYSTERS.

THE Subscriber, having made arrangements for a regular supply of

Fresh Norfolk OYSTERS,

Will supply Families with the very best the Market affords, at the UNION HOUSE, 4 doors above Liberty Point.

EDBERT BISHOP.
Dec. 14, 1845. 89-3w

Children's Toy Books

For sale at the Bookstore of
E. J. HALE.

HAT, CAP, AND SHOE STORE AT THE OLD STAND, BUT NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage received, respectfully invites his old customers, and the public generally, to visit his establishment, and examine his assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes,

Which may be found in the Southwest corner of the Market Square.

Ever having in mind that the nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling, he would say to all such as may want any thing in his line to give him a call, as I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only.

JNO. C. THOMSON.
Dec. 5, 1845. 88-tf

☞ N. B. Fur Skins of all kinds wanted, for which a liberal price will be paid.
J. C. T.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,
Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.
Dec. 9, 1845. 88-tf

65 BUSHELS Northern and Country APPLES,
500 lbs. assorted CANDIES,
3 boxes LEMONS,
3 casks CHEESE,
Just received and for sale by
W. PRIOR.
A fine lot of ORANGES, on board of the boat, expected up to-day.
Dec. 16, 1845. 89-3w

SMITH & GAUSE,

General Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Dec. 11, 1845. 89-Y

Wanted Immediately.

THE Subscriber wishing to turn his attention to the Turpentine business, is anxious to engage the services of some man who has had competent experience, to carry on the business, and also the Coopering business. A man with a small family will be preferred. And to such a person, a liberal compensation will be offered.

Any person wishing to offer their services, can apply personally to the Subscriber, near Queensdale P. O., Robeson County, N. C., on Little Pedee.

ALEXANDER McRAE.
December 12, 1845. 89-3w

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust executed to the Subscribers by Daniel McNeill, will be sold on Friday the 2d of January next, at the late residence of said McNeill, six miles South of Fayetteville, FOUR THOUSAND, or upwards ACRES OF LAND, lying on Big and Little Rockfish, embracing some Swamp Lands, part of which is already drained, and supposed to be of unsurpassed fertility.

To those desirous of engaging in the Lumber or Turpentine business, the facilities afforded are rarely equalled, as a great portion of the Lands are well Timbered, embracing several Mill sites of excellent quality, and being at their furthest points within 3 miles of Big Rockfish Creek.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place, SIX YOUNG NEGROES of various sizes, Two Horses, a Library of Books, &c.

Terms, 6 months credit. Bonds, with approved securities, will be required of purchasers.

WILLIAM McMILLAN, } Trustees.
HECTOR McNEILL, }
Dec. 3, 1845. 88-ts

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having, at December Term, 1845, of Cumberland County Court, received Letters of Administration on the Estate of Daniel McNeill, dec'd, hereby notify those having claims against said Estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery; and those indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers.

WILLIAM McMILLAN, } Adm'rs.
HECTOR McNEILL, }
Dec. 3, 1845. 88-4w

Dr. Turner's Pills.

For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their magic influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY TO THE POOR.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nauseau is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

FOR SALE.

CHEESE in boxes; Raisins in whole and half boxes; superior French Brandy and Port Wine.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
Dec. 13, 1845. 89-tf

Colporteur's BOOK Depository!

THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN BOARD AND SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION,
AND
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY HYMN BOOKS AND TRACTS,

For sale at the Store of GEO. McNEILL.
December 1845. 88-4w

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 15 cents, cash.
September 1, 1845. 75tf

NEW BOOKS, AND MUSIC.

SIMON Suggs, and other Tales, by the "Chickenman" of Alabama, 50 cents; Major Jones's Courtship, 50; Marion Raymond, 13; Alice Ray, 13; Bosom Friend, 25; Author's Daughter, 13; Wandering Jew, complete, 60; Whewell's Morality, being vols. 1 and 2 of Harper's New Miscellany, 50 c. vol.; Nos. 38, 39, and 40 of Harper's Pictorial Bible, 25; Barnes's Notes; The Psalmist; Wiley and Putnam's Library of Choice Reading; a variety of new and cheap Piano Music; Stewart's Stable Economy; Murrell; Banker's Wallets, &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—Smith's Grammar and Arithmetic; Mitchell's Geography and Atlas; Key to Pike; Emerson's Arithmetics; Worcester's Geography and Ancient Atlas; Cowper's Task; &c. &c.

Just received.
E. J. HALE.

SALAMANDER SAFE for sale.

A SMALL second hand Safe, for sale low if applied for immediately.
E. J. HALE.
Nov. 8.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
STANLY COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.

Frances Kirk *vs.* Jonathan Bell and others.

Petition for the sale of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Ira Bell and Edith Bell his wife, Henry Rennels and wife Nancy, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Defendants to be and appear before his Honor, at the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Stanly, at the Court House in Albemarle, on the first Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, J. H. Treadwell, Clerk and Master in our said Court of Equity, at Office, the 1st Monday in September, A. D. 1845.
89-pd] J. H. TREADWELL, *C. M. E.*

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1845.

James Wood *vs.* James Blount, Guardian of David Wood.

PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LAND.

IN this case, it appearing that William Wood, Joseph Wood, Ann Hatten, wife of Lewis Hatten, and some of the heirs of Mary Singletary, who are Defendants in this case, are non-residents of this State: Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, notifying them to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of February next, then and there to answer and plead, or judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday of November, A. D. 1845, and of American Independence the 70th year.

Issued 13th Dec. 1845.
89] SDH. HOWELL, *C. C. C.*

The Charleston (S. C.) News, speaking of extravagance in this city, says:—

"While thousands are pinched by the hard gripe of poverty, and are suffering from the want of the absolute necessities of life, we see on the other hand instances of extravagant expenditure which befit rather the splendid show of an Eastern court than the plain simplicity that should distinguish a republic. At a sale of Chinese goods on Wednesday last, in New York, a lot of shawls was sold, one of which brought $455, another $425, a third $350, and seven others $250 each. And this, too, in a city whose police reports are continually informing us of people dying of cold and destitution."

Extravagance in this city is running ahead at a rapid rate. The accumulation of wealth, within a few years past, has been very great. The very wealthy men of 20 years ago, are only moderately well-off now. In dress and in furniture, we probably are, in proportion to our means, the most extravagant people in the world. A style of living has come up, which rapidly consumes what elsewhere would be large incomes. Chairs, for example, are bought, which cost from $60 to $120 each; sofas at prices in proportion, enormously high. The fitting out of some beds cost at least $500. The curtains of parlors, exhaust a cool $2,000 bill. Mirrors are bought at such extravagant prices, that we are almost afraid to name them.

Now, in the midst of this extravagance, which we do not condemn where it can be afforded, and which encourages the artist, the artisan, and the tradesman, and is, therefore, of better service to the community than if the money were hoarded up idly in Bank vaults,—we must enforce the remembrance of the poor. No man should feel happy in his luxurious rooms, who has not liberally contributed his portion to alleviate the misfortunes of others. No lady should boast of her costly camel's hair or cashmere shawl, until she can boast yet louder of the good she has done to her fellow creatures in distress. Prosperity omits a duty if it ever forgets poverty.

We believe that there is in this city, as much charity as in any city in the world, if not more,—but there is a species of charity, we fear, that our female friends a little need, and that is the charity that seeks out distress, and alleviates it. The greatest suffering often is among those who outwardly show but little of it. The struggles many of the poor make to keep their heads above water, the pains and afflictions they often undergo in so doing, are but little known, and never can be known unless woman in her errands of charity, hunt out the victims of such distress, and become to them their ministering angel.—*New York Express.*

OBSERVER.

THE NEWS FROM ENGLAND.—In a postscript to a part of our last week's edition, we gave briefly, as follows, the substance of the highly important news from Europe by the Acadia, which sailed from Liverpool on the 4th inst:—

Wednesday Morning.—The Acadia is in with English papers to the 4th inst. Gov't Stocks had fallen within three weeks from par down to 94¼—lower than they have been for many years—and this great depression is attributed to the warlike attitude of the Oregon question, "judging from the language indulged in by the official organ of the President," claiming "the *whole* of Oregon,"—a claim which the whole British press unites in saying "cannot and must not, under any circumstances, be acceded to." Government was redoubling its activity in preparing for war.

Flour had not risen, and cotton was much depressed, having fallen another ¼d. Trade was dull.

In addition we now copy the following paragraphs:—

The failure of the potato crop in Ireland, the rapid decay of potatoes in that country, and the threatened famine there, were subjects which not only alarmed Ireland, but England.

The President's Message was looked for with the greatest anxiety. It was argued that upon the sentiments entertained in this document depended the chances of war or peace between Great Britain and the United States.

Parliament has been further prorogued to Tuesday the 16th of December.

Symptoms of War.—Within the last few days a survey has been going on, under the direction of a naval officer high in rank, of the large mercantile steamers in the mail service of her Majesty, with a view to the ascertaining of their capabilities for carrying guns of the largest calibre. An arrangement has also been entered into, in virtue of which these steamers are to be placed at the command of Government in the event of their being required as vessels of war.

The news from the western shores of the Atlantic recently, has excited more than ordinary interest.—The "Great Western," on her last trip, brought home a document which created nearly as much amazement as if a shell had been unexpectedly thrown, with hostile intent, into a friendly citadel.—The number of the Washington Union, which claimed the whole of Oregon for the United States, and repudiated all negotiation on the subject, was scanned with painful feelings: was presumed to speak the sentiments of President Polk, and to fore-shadow the tone of the forthcoming Message. The effect was such as we have described it. War and all its odious horrors stared every one in the face.

Writhing under the influence of this excited feeling, the Caledonia arrived on Friday, with intelligence a week in advance of the Great Western, and the nature of her despatches had an emollient effect on the national pulse, which now beats again with comparative coolness. It was then found that the article in the official paper was not understood by those on the spot to have an official character; that Mr. Polk had not yet thrown away the scabbard; that the Whigs, with their three P's: "peace, prosperity and progression," were inimical to war; and that Mr. Webster, at Boston, had made a speech of a pacific and elevated character, in which an appeal to physical force on the Oregon question was denounced as folly and madness.

We have before stated, and the repetition at the present time is almost superfluous, that, as regards England, people here care little in what way the Oregon dispute may be patched up; the value of the territory is hardly rated beyond a pin's fee, and right glad would the thinking, intelligent portion of the country be, if the 49th parallel of latitude would hit the views and the taste of the American Government and people. The annoyance, the irritation, arises out of what is conceived to be the "bullying spirit" with which the United States' claim is advanced, which naturally wounds our national pride, and creates a frame of mind little calculated to produce amity or end in forbearance. The refusal of the President to refer the dispute to arbitration, looks like a "forgone conclusion," and is pointed to as a proof that the worst may still be apprehended from obstinate councils.

The recent accounts of the cotton crops in America being equal, if not superior, to those of last year, combined with the absence of money and the gloomy prospects in the matter of the people's food, have kept down the market and reduced prices. Even the fears respecting a rupture with America have not been able to buoy up holders, who are pressing on the market, and contributing to the stagnation. The price of "fair" American is now within a fraction of the lowest figure at which it has ever stood—the most striking proof which can be instanced of the severity of the existing depression.

The news threw a damper on all kinds of business in New York. Flour fell to $6 and under; cotton was rendered unsaleable; and the impression that a further decline must be submitted to. Stocks continued to fall, materially.

The following passage from the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, addressed to us, is amusing enough:—

"We at least have sense enough to know, from our partial reading, into what direful consequences the doctrines of the Federal party, (your party) would lead our beloved country, if acquiesced in by a majority of the people. Despotism, or monarchy, or a monied oligarchy, or a titled aristocracy of wealth would be the doom of we poor Democrats. You know this to be the fact. If quietly submitted to by the people, where would your disregard of the Constitution—your National Bank—your Protective Tariff—your abolition of the Veto power—your *Abolition*—your *Native Americanism*—your love for British rule and power, and your love for anti-Americanism generally lead us? Answer these questions, so that we poor ignorant Democrats may know what we are about.

"Does the Editor of the *Observer* assume to himself the sole right to say hard words—be they true or false?"

By no means! If we assumed the sole right to say hard words that are false, we should come directly in conflict with the Jeffersonian. Such an assumption the writer of such a paragraph as the above would never tolerate.

CRUELTY.—The Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, on the 8th inst. removed nearly all the Messengers, pages, &c. of the House, notwithstanding they were Locofocos, some of them put in two years ago in place of Whigs who were then removed. "Among those turned out was one faithful, steady, civil person, named Clement, who has a family of ten children, mostly small, one being an infant. His place has been filled by a genteelly-dressed, pleasant-looking, young man, about eighteen years of age, who is the son of one of the members. His father is training him up early "in the way he should go," to get his living out of Uncle Sam. The person removed to make room for him, is entirely out of business, and is turned adrift at a season of the year when it is very difficult to find employment at his trade, that of a carpenter."

This, we suppose, is genuine Democracy! Turn out a mechanic, with a large family, and put in a Congressman's son.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WHIG MEETING IN MOORE.

In pursuance with previous notice, a number of the Whigs of Moore assembled in the Court House in Carthage, on Saturday the 20th inst. C. Dunlap, Esq. was called to the Chair, and M. Street and C. C. McCrummen were appointed Secretaries. The object of the meeting having been, at the request of the Chair, briefly explained by A. R. Kelly, Esq., the following Preamble and Resolutions were submitted for the consideration of the meeting; and, on motion of Dr. S. C. Bruce, unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, it is deemed advisable that a Convention of the Whigs of North Carolina be held in the City of Raleigh on the 12th day of January next, for the purpose of putting in nomination a Candidate for the Gubernatorial Chair of the State; and whereas, it is important to the success of those principles advocated and cherished by the Whigs, that they meet in Convention, for the purpose of interchanging opinions and sentiments, and in order to effect a more perfect organization of the party.

Resolved, Therefore, that we approve of said Convention, and that we appoint Delegates to represent the Whigs of Moore therein.

Resolved, That we do heartily approve of the very able and impartial manner in which our present distinguished Chief Executive, William A. Graham, has discharged the highly responsible duties connected with the Gubernatorial office; and that having undiminished confidence in his ability, integrity and Patriotism, we will cordially co-operate with our Whig brethren throughout the State to secure his re-election, should he accept of the nomination which will doubtless be tendered him by the Whig State Convention.

On motion of A. R. Kelly, Esq. the following persons were appointed by the Chair as Delegates to the State Convention, viz:

Hugh C. McLean, Abel Kelly, Esq., Thos. Rollins, Duncan Murchison, Esq., Wesley McIver, M. C. Gardner, Maj. D. McDugald, W. Campbell, D. G. Graham, Hugh Leach, J. H. Rowan, Alex. Ray, Esq., James Rush, L. McKinnon, Esq., D. McKenzie, Arch'd Ray, Esq., John C. Buie, Dan'l B. Curry, John Dunlap, Baily Williamson, Esq., George Cagle, Esq., James M. Williams, Donald Street, Esq., Geo. Hunsucker, John Jones, Ed. Stuart, Dr. John A. Chalmers, Jesse Womble, Esq., Jesse Hedgepeth, J. B. Kelly, Esq., Dr. S. C. Bruce, C. C. McCrummen, L. W. Lawhorn, Gen. W. D. Dowd, Dr. M. Street, A. R. Kelly, Esq., B. Coffin, Alex. Kelly, and James Burns.

On motion,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Fayetteville Observer.

Whereupon, the meeting adjourned.

C. DUNLAP, *Chairman.*
M. STREET, } *Secretaries.*
C. C. McCRUMMEN, }

Dutch Bull.—An honest Dutch farmer thus writes to the Secretary of the Massachusetts county Agricultural society: "Gentlemen you will have the goodness to enter me on your list of cattle for a bull."

A Guarded Answer.—In the Registration Court, Cupar Fife was called on to appear as a witness, and could not be found. On the Sheriff asking where he was, a grave elderly gentleman rose up, and with much emphasis, said—

"My lord, he's gone."

"Gone! gone!" said the Sheriff, "where is he gone?"

"That I cannot inform you," replied the communicative gentleman, "but he's dead."

Quite Correct.—We find in the Common School Journal, the following practical lesson in grammar:

"Where the seats in a school house are so high that the children cannot reach the floor with their feet, and so narrow that they have to hold on with both hands, then, there the verb *to sit*, must be an active verb."

It has been decided by the General Court of

THE SOBER SECOND THOUGHT.

We have read with real satisfaction the leading article in the last number of the New York "Sunday Times and Messenger," edited by Major NOAH, a friend to the present Administration, and one of the most zealous friends of the "annexation" of Texas. This article proves that *he* at least, however for a moment misled, is coming to his senses.

EXTRACTS FROM THE "SUNDAY TIMES" OF DEC. 14.

England and the United States.—Although the early and strenuous friend of "annexation," we were not without our apprehension that *an increasing and morbid desire for territorial acquisitions would bring us in conflict with some European nation*; as menacing by our increasing strength and numerical force the power, and what is called the "divine right," of kings. Something *worse than this* we apprehended—*the weakening of our chain of union, by extending our national authority to the extreme ends of the continent, and parting with the rich inheritance handed down to us by our Revolutionary fathers, in a craving appetite for more territory, new conquests, and additional annexations.* What we apprehended has in part occurred.

England has declared, in an emphatic manner, through her Minister and on the floor of Parliament, that her rights in Oregon are clear and unquestionable. "We desire," said Sir Robert Peel, "an amicable adjustment of the difficulties between us and the United States; but, having exhausted every effort to obtain it, if our rights are invaded, we are *resolved and prepared to maintain them.*" This declaration was followed by a tremendous burst of cheers from all parts of the House. There is no ambiguity in this: it is open, direct, and unequivocal: and the preparation making to carry out this threat is a source of anxiety to the peaceably disposed of both Powers.

The President, in his message, though previously claiming to the 54th degree of Oregon, admits, and we think most wisely, that he deemed it right to tender to Great Britain a division of that territory in a line parallel to the 49th degree, which the British Minister was not instructed to accept, but which he rejected. We hope that England will yet see the policy to close with the proposition. But it will be asked, "Is the message in other respects conciliatory or pacific?" We regret to say it is not. The offer has been made and rejected, and is now *withdrawn;* and the President says, "*no compromise which the United States ought to accept* CAN BE EFFECTED;" and now we claim the *whole of Oregon.* Nay, more: the President closes the subject by saying that our rights "*cannot be abandoned without a sacrifice of both national honor and interest.*" Take what Sir Robert Peel said in the House of Commons, and what the President now says, and who can doubt that the door is closed, or nearly so, on pacific negotiation!

What follows if this issue cannot be changed? War, beyond any doubt—war declared by England, because we claim the whole of Oregon, and will accept of no compromise; and, moreover, we assume a tone of uncalled-for defiance and imprudent haughtiness in treating a subject of mutual negotiation. But it will be alleged that "Great Britain declares war against *us*, and we must stand on the defensive." There is no difference whether we declare war against her, or we provoke her to declare war against us. The family of nations throughout the world will demand that the peace of the world shall not be broken without cause. In our war with England of 1812 no Power on earth had juster grounds for hostilities than we had. Our flag was insulted, our seamen impressed, our merchant vessels captured and confiscated, our coast blockaded, and our people killed. There, national honor *was* at stake, and we manfully stood by that honor, and success attended us. In this question, we take occasion to declare that *not a jot of our national honor is involved.* It is a simple question of the right of ownership to a few degrees of land some three thousand miles distant—a question *purely of negotiation and compromise*, and *not* of war. If England declares war against us, we must be ready with our united energies, and with the ample power of our country, to resist her in every shape, whatever may be the hazards, sufferings, and privations. But, at the same time, it is a duty we owe our country, its peace, and happiness, not to drive her to that extremity, if prudence, principle, and equitable compromise can prevent it. Party and political power cannot be secured by rash experiments. The loudest men in the nation, clamoring for *all* Oregon, and inviting war by loud defiance, *will abandon the Administration declaring it upon the first reverse we may meet with*—and in war we must expect reverses as well as victories. The whole nation may be united in defending the flag, and the soil, and the country, and its institutions; but the whole nation may be united against the Administration whose want of prudence has brought us into a dilemma. We hope, therefore, that prudent and not rash counsels will prevail—that this negotiation will be removed from some fiery spirits in Congress, who have ulterior political views and aspirations, and entrusted to the cool and sagacious Minister we have in London, that, while at the fountain head, and in constant communication with the controlling power of the Government, he may present the subject in various positions, so as to ensure a mutually honorable and pacific termination of this vexed question.

The two following articles also are from papers friendly to the Administration. The first is the close of a series of able articles in the Mobile Register, as follows:—

"In the face of these facts, it does appear to us that the advice given to Congress to take possession of the country, under an assertion of the "whole of Oregon or none," is given without a proper sense of the responsibility that it involves. The act on the part of Congress would be an act of transcendent folly. We shall consider hereafter the influence that these conventions should exercise upon this question. At present it does seem that our Government would depart from the position which its own dignity and consistency require, to occupy the ground upon which the "Union" desires to place it. It is too late for us to declare that the whole of Oregon is ours. Our conduct for twenty-seven years past contains a contradiction too flagrant for any respectable Government to incur. The world at large would impute to rapacity, to the desire of aggrandizement, to a want of principle, such an assertion of Congress, followed by acts to enforce it. We should be held responsible, and that justly, for all the consequences that should happen from such a course.

FROM THE NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

"Some of the gentlemen at Washington seem to expect great popularity from putting themselves forward as the especial advocates of claiming every inch of Oregon, with the alternative of WAR if it is not yielded. The Senator from Michigan talks of war as if it were a game at ninepins; and seems to think that that alternative is inevitable. Another hero from the West would 'prepare the heart of the nation for war,' by senatorial debates. It seems to us that these men must entertain a poor opinion of the age in which they live, and the American people who live in this age. How else can we account for their appeals to bad passions, against the interests and the philanthropy of the world? They must regard the American people as a nation of mad fools, to suppose that they can be brought to resolve upon war about Oregon. Why, it is a shame to the nation that it should be spoken of as possible. The question of right has always been disputed and doubtful, and there can be no loss in the case, except the loss of honor from threatening to behave madly. What if our rights were much clearer than they are? Could it be otherwise than disgraceful for a Christian nation, who claim that their book of liberty is the Bible, to talk of WAR about a small piece of Oregon? All the fear we have for our country in the matter is, that England will act generously, and we meanly, and so the honor of noble bearing will be won from democracy to a titled nobility and monarchy. For Senators to let it out that they are seeking popularity by bullying and threatening war against England, is treating the people like so many mastiffs, who only want their ears rubbed to prepare their hearts for war.

"We have a better opinion of our fellow-citizens, and especially of the Democracy of the great West, than to believe that this is the way to get their favor. It seems to be supposed by some men that the interests of the country are sectional on this point; that the Atlantic coast would be injured, while the interior west would profit by a war. This is a great mistake. The manufacturers and railroad proprietors are the only people who can flourish on war. The commercial and agricultural interests would be ruined together. What makes our cities and our commerce! With what are our ships freighted? Agriculture and commerce have ever been more clearly united than any other interests. The present prosperity of agriculture is dependant altogether on peace and an unrestricted commerce. Our ships are loaded with the products of the Southern and Western States—flour, wheat, corn, rye, barley, apples, ashes, tobacco, rice, cotton, beef, pork, lard, tallow, and the other products of agriculture. Every State in the Union is interested in the cargoes which are constantly departing from our ports. If a home market makes flour $4,25 a barrel and cheese 12 1-2 cents a pound, what would war make them? If the farmers of the West can be brought to favor war, they are willing to make much larger sacrifices for their country than we supposed. Their farms would be lessened in value well nigh as much as merchant ships or city stores.

"Are the hundreds of thousands who compose our churches, of various denominations all professed followers of the Prince of Peace—are they to look with any other feeling than deep disapprobation upon this effort by hard taunts and recrimination to create those bitter feelings which can alone prepare the national heart for war?

"But war is a dangerous expedient for popularity in such a country as ours. We have felt too much the blessings of peace. The positive sacrifices of war would be too great to be long endured. Monarchical Governments can better hold the people to unnecessary war. Republicans will fight as hard and as long for things of real value—for liberty and just government—as the subjects of a King; for they are to share in the blessings which they conquer. But a people who have few rights will fight longest for nothing, or for Oregon.

"There is an impression that war is *popular* in the United States. There are a great many bad passions, we know, in the bosoms even of Americans; and a few men who think their consequence, or their interest in some other way, will be promoted by it. But Americans, if they have passions in common with their race, have more reason, more intelligence to be outraged, and more happiness to lose than other nations. It will require an especial quantity of wrath always in active exercise to make Americans willing to endure the sacrifices of war, when there is no great stake in the contest. It is supposed that because the war of the Revolution was popular, War in itself is so. But the war of the Revolution was not about Oregon, nor to gratify bad passions. It was to throw off an oppression which rendered every thing insecure, and deprived life and its possessions of half their value."

Oregon and the Chances of War.—Hitherto, whenever we have been impelled to point out to the Country the rocks on which the Executive, and still more the Total-Depravity Press, seemed bent on running the ship of State, we have been met with a vociferous clamor of "Panic! Panic! you are trying to raise a War Panic when there is no shadow of danger!" Gen. Cass and Co. have put a stop to all this knavish clamor. They have told the Country frankly that our Government is driving on rapidly toward a War, and that we must alter our tone or prepare to back it with something else than words. There is no rational, honest doubt of this. The President is trying how near he can graze a War and yet avoid it, but the demagogues who are taking the lead in Congress aim beyond this. They mean War. Gen. Cass means War. Mr. Douglass's bill means War. Mr. Sevier and all who talk of the British as 'the enemy,' &c. mean War. And all who advocate and vote for the extension of our jurisdiction over all Oregon up to 54 deg. 40 either mean War, or they have not wit enough to be trusted to go out of doors. Thanks to Gen. Cass, Messrs. Allen, Sevier, &c. for having so frankly unmasked their battery, and shown all who will look that they expect and are pressing forward to War.

Yet we do not expect War to result. The idea is too horrible—too monstrous. We have reason to know that the British Ministry are anxious to avoid a War with us, and will concede as far as they can to preserve Peace. We believe they have already arranged informally with Mr. McLane the basis of a compromise and final settlement of the Oregon Boundary. We believe they have selected a new Minister to take the place of Mr. Pakenham at Washington, and formally complete the adjustment. We are sure that those entitled to be well informed consider the settlement of the Boundary without War already virtually effected.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Charleston Mercury says,—

The introduction of the Resolutions with such a speech as Gen. Cass's, was in the worst spirit, if we must judge the spirit by the consequences. There can be no mistaking that they were intended as a kind of Senatorial declaration of war—at least that construction will be given to them. And it will be hard to convince any sane man of the good sense of our rushing on it a course of unnecessary provocation, when in case of war, our whole business would confessedly be to protect ourselves from the assaults of the enemy. It seems that we might as well take up our defensive position now, and not reserve all our moderation for the time of actual hostilities. We snap and hiss at Great Britain, and then draw back into our shell and inquire, whether it is hard enough to stand the consequent knocking.

The Journal of Commerce says of the resolutions adopted by the Senate to inquire into the condition of the public means of defence,—"There can be no harm in looking up the old firelock, and seeing if her ramrod and flint are in order, and whether she has rusted out at the breech. But we hope she will not be loaded at present,—because when a musket is well loaded and primed, the temptation is strong to fire her off."

The N. Y. "GLOBE," (Locofoco) in noticing the movements in the money market, says:—

"The Banks have taken fright at the very idea of a Constitutional Treasury, and have called in their loans, which will have to be paid very shortly, many of them three days after notice. Notices were served on many of the brokers. * * * * Money is becoming scarce in the street and it will be difficult to borrow from individuals hereafter, should a farther decline take place, of which at present there is every appearance.

The following is the close of an important article in the London Times, received by the Acadia:—

"At no distant period, therefore, we augur that the system of joint occupancy will be terminated; and, as we ourselves have extended the jurisdiction of the British courts of justice of Canada to our own settlements on the Columbia, so we readily admit that the Americans are free to establish their jurisdiction *on the southern bank of that river*, or wherever their settlements are formed. In these two measures there is nothing to render war inevitable; and, whenever they have been adopted, we shall be glad to learn *how Mr. Polk proposes to take possession of a country which the agents of the Hudson's Bay Company have already occupied and are perfectly able to defend.*"

The following paragraph from an article in the Washington "Union" is a very fair specimen of partisan editorials:

"The Whig members avow their determination to rally around their country in case of a war; and who would not hail such an exhibition with enthusiasm? Give us union, and we may defy a world in arms. Let both Whigs and Democrats determine to stand by their Government in case of war, and we shall have an honorable peace or an honorable war."

Does the Union seriously suppose that a man's politics—his being Whig or Democrat—has any thing to do with his *patriotism?* That, "*in case of war,*" the whole nation would not rise as one man in her defence? The Union knows the American people too well to doubt for an instant; but do not let us therefore provoke an unnecessary war, or rush into its horrors until all other means have utterly failed. We believe that the strong expression of a portion of the press has had the effect to lessen the war fever. But the fact is not to be concealed that our present relations with Great Britain are liable, with a single rash act, to be interrupted.

North American.

A "Democratic" Commentator.—In the House of Representatives one day last week, a Mr. Chipman, who comes from Michigan, said "'Tis *education* that makes war upon Democracy!" and after a short pause, he said further, "that Democracy came direct from Heaven!" The first is true enough; about the last there *may* be a doubt.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

A Gen. Chipman of Michigan, in the House of Representatives, is said to have made a very grand and amusing display. A story goes that he had invited Gen. Cass to hear his debut, but the Senator was soon seen departing, shaking his head. Amongst other things Gen. Chipman said that "*Education was the great enemy of Democracy!*"—How true it is that folly sometimes utters words of wisdom; and here a ranting member of Congress has spoken a truth which may well pass into a proverb.—*Richmond Times.*

Benefit of Life Insurance.—A merchant of Pine street 35 years of age took out a policy on his life for 5000 dollars, with "The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company," on the 26th of September last. On the 9th of December he was attacked with remittent fever, and died. By this insurance the wife and children of the party insured are placed in comfortable circumstances, who otherwise would have been left destitute.—*New York Express.*

Canal Tolls.—The tolls on the canals of the State of New York, during the past year, amount to $2,646,118—exceeding the heavy tolls of 1844 by the sum of $200,088.

Large Family.—A lady in Marion county, Ohio, has given birth to four twins, the oldest is only four years old, to wit, twins in 1842, '43, '44 and '45, six girls and two boys, all living and doing well.

The lamentable case of Judge Garland is said to be the first instance of the fall of an American Judge.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

The following summary of the Treasurer's annual Statement of Commerce and Navigation for the year ending June 30, 1845, is copied from "the Constitution:

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1845.

Imports.

Specie and bullion	$4,070,242
Foreign goods free of duty	18,077,598
" paying ad valorem duties	60,191,862
" paying specific duties	34,914,862
	$117,254,564

Exports.

Specie and bullion	$7,762,049
Foreign goods free of duty	2,413,050
" paying ad valorem duties	2,107,292
" paying specific duties	3,064,439
Total re-exported,	$15,346,830
Domestic produce exported,	98,453,330
Gold and silver coin	844,446
	114,646,606
Total of imports and exports	$231,901,170

The imports and exports of specie during the year were—

Imports,	$4,070,242
Exports,	8,606,495
Excess of exports,	$4,536,253

The amount of the above imports and exports which were carried in American and foreign vessels is as follows:

Foreign goods imported in American vessels	$102,438,181
" re-exported in "	11,459,319
Domestic produce exported in "	75,483,123
	$189,380,923
Foreign goods imported in foreign vessels,	$14,816,083
" re-exported in "	3,887,511
Domestic produce exported in "	23,816,653
	$42,520,247

FROM THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Neighbor Slamm, in his *Globe* of yesterday, gives a list of the Loco-Foco General and Young Men's Committees elect, which he introduces with the following notes of gratulation:

"In looking over the names we perceive that both Committees are 'progressive.' They are composed of some of the best and most active men in the Republican party, and with their direction of our party organization—to borrow a phrase from our friend Greeley—they will make our opponents 'see stars' during the coming year."

Such a flourish impelled us to look at the first and most important of the lists so heartily commended, whereof we found the Second Ward Delegation composed as follows:

Capt. Isaiah Rynders, Custom House, Pres't Empire Club, &c. &c.

Ald. James C. Stoneall, extensive rumseller.

Richard French, do do. (four different groggeries.)

Ah! neighbor Slamm! we sadly fear that sundry of these gentlemen will make not only their opponents but their supporters 'see stars'—see them *double*, lying on their backs in the gutter so as to get a firstrate position for stellar and lunar observations. Running hastily over this "Democratic General Committee" by the help of Doggett's Directory for the current year, we make them out as follows:

Whole No. to choose 51: 1 contested: net 50. Of whom the Directory sets down as

Rumsellers, of various grades	13
Custom House Officers, U. S	5
Aldermen of the City,	5
Other City Officers,	5
Not in Directory at all,	5
In Directory, but no business,	3
Traders in various ways,	6

Lawyers 2, Butchers 2, Builder 1, Stables 1, Contractor 1, Doc or 1, Laborers 0.

Tennessee Special Election.—The election which took place in the Nashville district on the 11th instant, for a Representative in Congress to supply the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Peyton, resulted in the choice of Edwin H. Ewing (Whig) by a majority of about 1,200 over Gen. Trousdale, the candidate of the Locofocos.

Illinois.—The census of Illinois shows that the population of the State has increased 300,000 during the last five years, and that it now amounts to 700,000.

A Novel Case.—The Milledgeville correspondent of the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer writes thus:

"There is one novel case which will probably claim the attention of the Legislature in a short time, of which, I suppose, you have heard no mention. I allude to the fact of there being in the city, at this time, a lady from Forsyth County, who has brought with her three fine, healthy boys, the fruits of one birth, and who claims on this ground some little assistance from the Legislature, as she is in indigent circumstances. Although I am opposed, as a general rule, to the State's bestowing its bounty on *such* applications, from the fact of its setting a very bad precedent, yet as the present applicant is really needy, and has travelled some distance to ask this Legislative aid, I am of the opinion that her case should be favorably considered, and some small sum given to her by the Legislature, with the caution that a Jury gave to Sam Johnson—'*not guilty,* but don't do so any more.'"

The Coldest yet.—The *Albany Argus* says: The thermometer at Brownville, Jefferson County, on the 11th inst. at 7 A. M. touched 18 degrees below zero! on the 12th, same time, 31 below! Brownville is somewhat famous in this way. On the 5th February, '36, the mercury there fell to 37 degrees below zero.

Madame Rothschild.—The venerable Madame Rothschild, of Frankfort, now fast approaching to her hundredth year, being a little indisposed last week, remonstrated in a friendly way with her physician on the inefficiency of his prescriptions. "Unfortunately, Madame, (said he,) we cannot make you younger." "You mistake, doctor," replied the witty lady, "I do not ask you to make me younger. It is older I desire to become."

SUNDAY IN NEW ORLEANS.—The correspondent at New Orleans of the Charleston Courier says,—

"Yesterday, Sabbath as it was, I saw more novelty than on any day previous in this city. I do not mean to say that I participated in any, except by going to Trinity Church in the morning, when the Rev. Dr. Winans preached. The Circus was open at night, and the St. Charles Hotel Bowling Saloons in operation. A grand Masked Ball was also given in the 1st Municipality. A prize fight at 3 o'clock between an Irishman and Yankee. You can only determine as to the Sabbath by passing through certain American streets, where the houses are closed.

REPORT OF A NEW REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

A private letter was received to-day from Havana, of the 9th inst., from a respectable quarter, stating that the English steamer had just arrived from Vera Cruz, bringing the intelligence that despatches had been received at Vera Cruz an hour or two before the sailing of the steamer, and that Paredes, at the head of 8,000 men, is marching on the city of Mexico from St. Louis Potosi, 300 miles off, and that there will be no opposition to him in the city. The grounds of his pronunciamento are, the intention of the government to enter into a treaty with the United States for the annexation of Texas. It is suspected that a foreign nation was indirectly concerned in the movement. It is said that the despatches were received on the same day that Mr. Slidell left Vera Cruz.—*Union.*

The State of Texas.—The die having been cast at the last session, the consummation of "annexation," in one form or other, at the present session of Congress, was to have been expected. But the act of admission is exceptionable in several particulars, and especially in its contravention of the spirit if not of the letter of the Constitution, in giving to Texas, without any intermediate term of probation such as other Territories have all undergone before being admitted into the Union, a right to send *two* Representatives to Congress, her population not being sufficient to entitle her to even one, except under the special provision in the Constitution that "each State shall have at least one Representative." What there is in the case of Texas, or in the claims of her population to the peculiar favor of Congress, that should give to her, a State just born, privileges which are not even yet enjoyed by the older States of Arkansas and Florida—which were not enjoyed by other new States before them, and will assuredly not be extended to the State of Iowa when she comes into the Union—it required the assembled wisdom of the nation to discover.

National Intelligencer.

THE ARMY IN TEXAS.—The New Orleans correspondent of the Charleston Courier says,—

"I have just seen a letter from an officer of the U. S. army at Corpus Christi, which gives a dreadful picture of the state of affairs there. He says the place is crowded with outlaws, thieves and murderers, who daily commit robbery and murder with impunity; that over thirty grog-shops have been opened by the vultures who follow the army to prey on the poor soldiers; that two men, one belonging to the 4th and the other to the 2d Artillery, were recently murdered, and others have been drugged and robbed; that the country being in dispute, there are no civil officers, and that much chagrin is felt that General Taylor has taken no steps to discover the murderers and to put an end to the deplorable condition of affairs. The writer goes on to represent the situation of the army as truly deplorable. He says that while by day the men suffer from the sultry heat, at night they are nearly perished with cold; that the tents provided them are worthless and no protection against the drenching rains; that dysentery and catarrhal fever have made sad havoc among the troops; that one-third of them are now on the sick list, and not one-fifth have escaped sickness altogether. Much murmuring, he says, is now heard in the Camp at the unnecessary hardships endured.—Only wood enough for cooking purposes is supplied by the Quartermaster, none being allowed for Camp fires, so the poor devils have to sit shivering with cold in their wet tents, when not on duty or drill, while ever and anon a comrade is hurried to his final resting place. Truly, this is a state of things of which we had no idea, especially as the newspapers have been constantly stating that the army was in fine health. It is to be hoped the situation of the troops at Corpus Christi will be brought to the notice of Congress, and if the facts are as stated, which I fully believe, that a severe reprimand will be administered to those who are answerable.

WHEN MAY A SCOTCHMAN BE CALLED DRUNK?

"Well, Doctor, pray give us a definition of what you consider being *fou*, that we may in future know when a cannie Scot may, with propriety, be termed drunk."

"Well, gentlemen," said the Doctor, "that is rather a kittle question to answer, for you must know there is a great diversity of opinion on the subject. Some say that a man is sober as long he can stand upon his legs. An Irish friend of mine, a fire-eating hard-drinking captain of dragoons, once declared to me, on his honor as a soldier and a gentleman, that he would never allow any friend of his to be called drunk till he saw him trying to light his pipe at the pump. And others there be, men of learning and respectability too, who are of opinion that a man has a right to consider himself sober as long as he can lie flat on his back without holding on by the ground. For my own part, I am a man of moderate opinions, and would allow that a man was fou, without being just so far gone as any of these. But, with your leave, gentlemen, I'll tell you a story about the Laird of Bonniemoon, that will be a good illustration of what I call being fou.

"The Laird of Bonniemoon was gae fond of his bottle—in short, just a poor drunken body, as I said afore. On one occasion he was asked to dine with Lord R——, a neighbor of his, and his Lordship, being well acquainted with the Laird's dislike to small drinks, ordered a bottle of cherry brandy to be set before him after dinner, instead of port, which he always drank in preference to claret when nothing better was to be got. The Laird thought this fine heartsome stuff, and on he went filling his glass like the rest, and telling his cracks, and ever the more he drank the more he praised his Lordship's *Port.* "It was a fine full-bodied wine, and lay well on the stomach, not like that poisonous stuff claret that made a body feel as if he had swallowed a nest of puddocks."

Well, gentlemen, the Laird had finished one bottle of cherry brandy, or, as his Lordship called it, "his particular Port," and had just tossed off a glass of the second bottle, which he declared to be even better than the first, when his old confidential servant, Watty, came staving into the room, and making his best bow, announced that the Laird's horse was at the door. "Get out of that ye fause loon," cried the Laird, pulling off his wig and flinging it at Watty's head. "Do na ye see, ye blethering brute, that I'm just beginning my second bottle?" "But Maister," says Watty, scratching his head, "its amaist twall o'clock." "Weel, what though it be?" said the Laird, turning up his glass with drunken gravity, while the rest of the company were like to split their sides with laughter at him and Watty. "It canna be ony later, my man, so just reach me my wig and let the naig bide a wee." Well, gentlemen, it was a cold frosty night, and Watty soon tired of kicking his heels at the door; so, in a little while, back he comes, and says he, "Maister, maister, its amaist ane o'clock!" "Weel, Watty," says the Laird with a hiccup—for he was far gone by this time—"it will never be ony earlier, Watty, my man, and that's a comfort, so you may just rest yourself a wee while langer till I finish my bottle. A full belly makes a stiff back, you know Watty." Watty was by this time dancing mad; so after waiting another half hour, back he comes in an awful hurry, and says he "Laird, Laird, as true as death the sun's rising." "Weel, Watty," says the Laird, looking awful wise, and trying with both hands to fill his glass, "let him rise my man, let him rise, he has further to gang the day than aither you or me, Watty."

"This answer fairly dumfounded poor Watty, and he gave it up in despair. But at last the bottle was finished; the Laird was lifted into the saddle, and off he rode in high glee, thinking all the time the moon was the sun, and that he had fine daylight for his journey. "Heech, Watty, my man," says the Laird, patting his stomach and speaking awful thick, "we were nane the worse for that second bottle this frosty morning." "Faith," says Watty, blowing his fingers and looking as blue as a bilberry, "your honor is may be nane the worse for it, but I'm nane the better: I wish I was." Well, on they rode fou cannily, the Laird gripping hard at the horse's mane and rolling about like a sack of meal; for the cold air was beginning to make the spirits tell on him. At last they came to a bit of a brook that crossed the road; and the Laird's horse, being pretty well used to have his own way, stopped short and put down his head to take a drink. This had the effect to make the poor Laird lose his balance, and away he went over the horse's ears into the very middle of the brook. The Laird, honest man, had just sense enough to hear the splash and to know that something was wrong; but he was that drunk that he did not in the least suspect it was himself. "Watty," says he, sitting up in the middle of the stream and stammering out the words with great difficulty, "Watty, my man, there is surely something tumbled into the brook, Watty." "Faith, you may say that," replied Watty, like to roll off his horse with laughing, "for it's just yourself, Laird!" "Hout fie, no Watty," cried the Laird with a hiccup between every word, "it surely canna be me, Watty, for *I'm here.*"

Now, gentlemen, continued the Doctor, here is a case in which I would allow a man to be drunk, although he had neither lost his speech nor the use of his limbs.

The Old Forest Ranger, by Capt. Campbell.

J. W. Colburn, of Springfield, Vt., has this season harvested from seven acres of land on the Connecticut River intervale, *ten hundred and ninety-six* bushels of sound corn in the ear.

ACQUITTAL OF MCNULTY.—The trial of Caleb J. McNulty, the late Locofoco Clerk of the House of Representatives, on a criminal charge for embezzling about $20,000 of the public funds placed in his hands as Clerk, has taken place at Washington City, occupying one entire week, and has resulted in a verdict of *not guilty.* This is *law*, we suppose, but not *justice* of course, since the embezzlement is notorious and admitted.

One of the Western papers tells a good anecdote of a Methodist preacher, who, after sending round the contribution box at a camp meeting and exhorting the congregation to be liberal in contribution, looking into the box and on seeing the money mostly made up of cents, exclaimed with great gravity, "*I perceive that Alexander the coppersmith hath done us much harm.*"

A coxcomb, talking of the transmigration of souls, said, "In the times of Moses, I have no doubt I was the golden calf." "Very likely," replied a lady, "time has robbed you of nothing but the gilding."

ROSES FROM EARLY RISING.

Belles that rise and walk apace,
Steal roses from Aurora's face;
But when they yawn in bed till ten,
Aurora steals them back again.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Dec. 30.

Brandy, peach,	1 00	Iron,	4 a 5
Ditto, apple,	45 a 55	Molasses,	30
Bacon,	8 a 8½	Oats,	35 a 40
Coffee,	7½ a 9	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	6¼ a 6¾	Sugar, brn,	8 a 10
Corn,	70 a 75	Salt, bu.,	45 a 50
Candles, F. F.,	13	Ditto, sack,	$1¼ a 2
Flour,	5½ a 7½	Wheat,	95 a 1 00
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	40 a 42
Pork,	5 a 5½	Beeswax,	27 a 28
Peas,	60 a 70	Rags	1½ a 2

WILMINGTON MARKET—Dec. 24.

Since last report, country produce has found its way to market quite freely.

Naval Stores.—A large quantity of Turpentine has been sold within the last five business days, averaging something near 5,000 barrels per day, making a total up to the close, yesterday, of about 30,000 bbls. The sales were at from $3 70 to $3 80, until Tuesday, when it receded to $3 60. Hard Turpentine half price. Spirits are at 60c. Tar continues at $1 60.

Lumber and Timber.—There are a great number of Timber rafts now upon the market, and the mill owners are not disposed to make up with the present low prices very freely, consequently sales are slow, but prices are not reported to be lower than last week, viz., $4 to $6. A few prime rafts of Timber have been disposed of at higher rates—how much we could not ascertain. Flooring boards—last sales $12. Wide boards continue at $7. and Scantling at $6.

Fresh Pork, from wagon, from $5 00 to $5½.

Hay.—$1 00 to $1 25.

Lime.—Last sales of cargo, were made at 90c.

Molasses.—We quote at 22 a 26c.

Rice—4 50 to 4 62. Rough $1 10 a $1 20.

Salt.—This article has become very scarce and the price has consequently gone up. T. Island 50c. —last sales Liverpool Sack $1 30.—We quote at $1 30 to $1 37½ upwardly inclined.

Stores.—One lot of Red Oak hhd., country dressed, a fair article brought this week $17 00.

Corn.—No arrivals, and in demand—sells readily at from 90 to $1 00 per bushel.

CHERAW MARKET—Dec. 16.

Bagging 18 to 20. Bale Rope 8 to 10. Bacon 9 to 10. Beeswax 22 to 24. Cotton 6 to 7½. Coffee 8 to 10. Corn 62½ to 75. Flour 5 50 to 6 00. Feathers 25 to 32. Iron 5 to 6 50. Molasses 45 to 50. Nails, cut, 6 to 6½. Sugar, brown, 8 to 10; Loaf 15 to 17. Salt, sack, 1 75 to 2 00.

At New York, holders of Cotton have submitted to a decline of ¼ cent. The stock is light, and spinners are the only purchasers. Corn 70 to 75. Wheat 1 18 to 1 35. Flour 5 50 to 5 75.

At Charleston, Cotton has declined ¼ cent. Sales 6¾ to 8¼. N. C. Corn 80 to 87.

Total receipts of Cotton, 667,219 bales, against 719,305 last year.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 19.—Brigs Georgiana from New York, Osceola from Guadaloupe. 20.—Brig Adelaide G. Washburn from Providence, R. I., Schr. Gilbert Hatfield from Guadaloupe. 21.—Brigs David Duffie from New York, Thomas Cooke from do.; Schrs. Welcome from New Bedford, F. A. Heath from Mystic, Conn., E. S. Powell from New York. 22.—Brigs Helen Maria from Antigua, Hibernia from Matanzas, Trojan from Mayaguez; Schr. Napoleon from New York. 24.—Schrs. Regulus from New York, Repeater from do.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 30, 1845.

THE NEW STEAM BOAT.—The Evergreen, the new boat just put upon our river by the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, is unquestionably *the desideratum*, so long desired, and so necessary to the prompt and cheap transportation of goods and produce on our waters. We are told that previous to the late rise of water, she came up from Wilmington *on less than two feet of water*, having four loaded boats in tow, and that she did not once touch bottom at the worst shoals. With such boats we hope that our boat owners will not only regain all the freight which they have lost lately in consequence of low waters, but that low rates and expedition will attract to them business which has heretofore taken other directions.

By the way, a gentleman who formerly owned and run a pole boat for eight years on our river, informs us, that during all that time he never had ten dollars worth of freight for a merchant in the interior. All that kind of business has resulted from the improvement of the river by the Navigation Company, and the consequent navigation by Steam Boats.

The reader will be struck with the propositions submitted to Congress on the 26th, the first by Mr. Winthrop, invoking Peace, by negotiation, compromise, or arbitration; the other, following it immediately, and as if to rebuke it, by Mr. Douglass of Indiana, rudely scouting the idea of compromise or arbitration, and of course leading to War. We fear that the last will find more favor than the first. Indeed, it is quite probable, as almost all important measures are agreed on in Caucus, that Judge Douglass is in this matter only the organ of his party.

To add to the existing difficulties, it will be seen that a Senator has proposed to instruct the President to open negotiations for the annexation of Cuba.

THE TARIFF AND WAR.—It is admitted on all hands that there is a probability of war with England; and by many contended that there is no reasonable probability of averting that dire calamity. Under such a state of things, can any thing equal the folly of the Administration in proposing a reduction of the Tariff? Is this a time to cut off any source of revenue? The Treasury has some five or six millions on hand. The war of 1812-15, which lasted two years and eight months, cost more than two hundred millions of dollars, or about seventy-five millions a year. At its close the debt due by government amounted to about 180 millions, much of which was borrowed at a loss of 30 to 40 cents on the dollar. Nearly every Bank in the country stopped payment. The rate of exchange varied from 25 to 50 per cent. Direct taxes were laid on all kinds of real and personal property, such as land, stocks, whiskey, watches, &c. &c. The Stamp Act was revived in the most odious form;—every note of hand, or instrument of debt, to be legal, was required to be made on paper, "*stamped by the Government,*" and sold at an enormous rate. The Sheriffs' Sales of lands and other property for taxes in some parts of the country were frightful.

No wonder that the people were rejoiced when that war was brought to a close. We have a vivid recollection (being then a boy in Raleigh.) of the rejoicings so graphically described by a New York paper, as follows:

A Scene Worth Considering.—Years ago, the office of the old Gazette was in Hanover Square, near the corner of Pearl street. It was a place of resort for news and conversation, especially in the evening. The evening of Feb. 15th, 1815, was cold, and at a late hour only Alderman Cebra and another gentleman was left with father Lang, the genius of the place. The office was about being closed, when a pilot rushed in and stood for a moment so entirely exhausted as to be unable to speak. "He has great news" exclaimed Mr. Lang. Presently the pilot, gasping for breath, whispered intelligibly, "*Peace! peace!*" The gentlemen lost their breath as fast as the pilot gained his. Directly the pilot was able to say, "An English sloop is below, with news of a treaty of peace." They say that Mr. Lang exclaimed in greater words than he ever used before or after. All hands rushed into Hanover Square, crying "Peace! *peace!* PEACE!" The windows flew up, for families lived there then. No sooner were the inmates sure of the sweet sound of peace, than the windows began to glow with brilliant illuminations. The cry of 'Peace! *peace!* PEACE!' spread through the city at the top of all voices. No one stopped to enquire about "free trade and sailors' rights." No one enquired whether even the national honor had been preserved.

The matters by which politicians had irritated the nation into the war, had lost all their importance. It was enough that the ruinous war was over. An old man on Broadway, attracted by the noise to his door, was seen to pull down immediately a placard, "To Let," which had been long posted up. Never was there such joy in the city. A few evenings after there was a general illumination, and although the snow was a foot deep and soaked with rain, yet the streets were crowded with men and women, eager to see and partake of everything which had in it the sight or taste of peace.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

Thoughtless adventurers may now urge the country into another such war. But sober citizens should count the cost.—Some 75 or 100 millions would have to be raised every year. The revenue from imports and lands would be nearly cut off, and the dependence would have to be on taxes and loans. The people of most of the States can scarcely be prevailed on to

pay their existing taxes; and the difficulty of borrowing may be judged of from the fact, that before the present Tariff was passed the government could not borrow a dollar on its own 6 per cent. paper.

These considerations would be of no weight if the honor of the country were at stake. But it is not, and need not be. The difficulty is one which ought to be settled by compromise or arbitration.

SOME THOUGHTS ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—Our columns have been so occupied, to say nothing of our time, since the reception of the President's Message, that we have not been able fully to answer the inquiry which has been repeatedly made of us, What do you think of it? A letter from a respected friend in the country has, however, so called our attention to it as to justify, even at this late day, a few remarks upon it.

We may begin by remarking, that the Message evidently shows that the Whigs (perhaps we might say the Locos also,) underrated Mr. Polk's abilities as a Statesman, and especially as a wily Politician. The Message is well written, in plain language, without any attempt at fine writing, so out of taste in a paper supposed to be addressed solely to the intellect. It exhibits great sagacity in keeping out of view those subjects which it is not the interest of the Administration to have agitated. The Land Distribution; the debts of the States; chartering a U. S. Bank; the distinct system of elections; abolition in the District of Columbia;—are subjects carefully excluded from the Message, because they might disturb but could not strengthen the party. In handling the subjects which he does allude to, he argues like a lawyer, cautiously yet plausibly, and entirely on his own side—making no suggestion and using no expression calculated to suggest to the mind of the reader what might be said on the other side. For instance, in accounting for the army and navy being sent to the borders and coast of Mexico, he puts it upon the ground of precaution merely, as if to repel an invasion expected from Mexico, and not, as every body knows it was, to overawe Mexico and keep her from stirring: and represents us all the time as acting with great forbearance, and submitting to injuries and insults as gently as "a sucking dove," because Mexico was a weak sister Republic. Again, how artfully he identifies the old U. S. Bank with the pet banks, and argues that banks are not fit depositories because their overissues resulted in a suspension of specie payments, without alluding to the fact that this overissuing was at the express command of Gen. Jackson's Secretary of the Treasury.

Again as to Oregon, he felt bound by the action of his predecessors to renew the offer of a compromise. He accordingly did so, and affects to be a little out of temper because the British Minister saw fit to say that his proposal was "not consistent with the reasonable expectations of the British government." He was obliged to admit that the proposition was less favorable than that previously offered, as it left out the all-important item of the free navigation of the Columbia river; but this is kept as much as possible in the back ground. Mr. Polk had no reason to expect that Great Britain would accept an offer so materially short of what had twice before been made. When one professes to make a proposition to compromise, the other side has reason to expect terms, if not *more* favorable, at least as favorable as those before offered. If less favorable, (there being no change in the relative situation of the parties,) he may well say that the proposition is not consistent with his reasonable expectations. Now as there was manifestly no change in the relative position, or rights, or claims, of the two nations, *Mr. Polk could not have expected, or hoped, or wished, that Great Britain would accede to the terms he offered.* He had made up his mind to go for "the whole of Oregon," and this offer was merely a pretext to avoid the appearance of "abruptly" breaking off the negotiation. Great Britain had rejected the offer of the 49th degree *and* the free navigation of the Columbia, as being less than she thought her right. Of course she would reject the far less favorable offer of Mr. Polk, and would feel, too, that it was near akin to an insult to make it. We have no doubt that this was the deliberate understanding of the matter when the offer was made. The difficulties in the way of an amicable settlement, and the probabilities of a war, are greatly increased, in our view, by that very offer, on which, as in the case of Mexico, Mr. Polk plumes himself, as an act of great liberality. And yet it is so artfully presented in the Message as to claim credit for him with the unthinking.

The dispute about Oregon is narrowed to the triangle between the 49th degree, the river, and the ocean. This is not worth fighting about. Mr. Polk saw that, and therefore he takes the broad ground that we should permit no new colonies. We must have the whole of Oregon to carry out this policy. To exclude Great Britain from the river, would make most of her part of the country of no use; and hence this feature was omitted in the offer to compromise. The rejection of that offer, (a matter of course,) is followed by an assertion of title to the whole territory! If Congress stands up to Mr. Polk, and Great Britain persists in her claim, there must be war.

Mr. Polk has artfully lugged in this idea of no more European colonies. Many who would shrink from the thought of plunging into a war with our most intimate neighbor, at an immense expense of blood and treasure, for the sake of a piece of poor land, will be captivated with the great object thus presented. We may as well take this occasion to say, that, whilst we are utterly opposed to a war for either of these objects, and shall deem this Administration most guilty in the sight of Heaven and Earth if they excite or permit a war to grow out of them—yet, if war should ensue, it will be our sacred duty, in common with the great party with which we act, to stand by our country. In time of war every patriot will act upon the motto, (of however doubtful morality at other times,) "Our country, right or wrong."

To notice briefly one or two other points of the Message. An effort to charter a U. S. Bank would now be idle; so the Whigs must stand by and let the "Constitutional Treasury" have a fair trial. It is to be observed that the President and his Secretary of the Treasury both studiously use the expression "*Constitutional Treasury.*" This is another artful trick, appealing to popular feeling—and it has its effect—there is power in names. For ourself, we look forward to a vast deal of evil from this Sub-Treasury, even though it be newly christened, provided the specie clause is really enforced. It would have power to break every bank in the country, and we fear the will would not be wanting, except in the case of favorites. But it was found utterly impracticable to adhere to the specie clause whilst the Sub-Treasury was in operation in 1840, though it was then positive law, and we presume it will not be less impracticable now.

As to the Tariff. Mr. Polk has stated his case artfully, and ably. His abuse of the minimum system, as a system of "assumed and false values," one would suppose would scarcely be palatable to Mr. Calhoun and the other men of all parties, who, in every Tariff since 1815, have supported that system. We take it for granted, however, that it will be repealed, and we wish it may be; for no provision of the Tariff has been more misrepresented, and afforded more capital to ignorant demagogues, than this—whilst in truth it has had, of late years, little or no practical effect. It is not so certain, however, that the Custom House officers will be able to get along without it. To do so, they must be thoroughly competent to discriminate between the nicest shades of value of goods, and very honest withal,—qualities, of both which there is believed to be a "plentiful lack" in the officers in the large cities.

We might enlarge on this and other topics, but we have already taken up too much space. Perhaps we may do so hereafter if we can find time to say something relative to the Free Trade Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

WHAT IS THE MATTER?—The "Union of Tuesday last has a remarkable article on "Senatorial Responsibility," from which it is inferred that some important "screw is loose." It commences as follows:—

"*Senatorial Responsibility.*—According to our observation for many years past, some one or more of the sovereign States of the American Union have from time to time, though their senators in Congress, been grossly misrepresented upon important occasions—misrepresented by *agents* accredited to the national legislature, and bound by the nature of the service in which they are engaged, and by the spirit of our constitution, to see that the will of the *constituent* body, and not their *own* will, if it be in conflict, shall be expressed in the councils of the country.

"We think it not altogether improbable that this sort of representative treachery will be repeated in some quarter during the pendency of the present 'long session.' This will be the case, no doubt, if opinions ascribed to certain senators are really entertained and shall be adhered to."

The Union then enters into an argument on the right of instruction, and closes with the following strong language:—

"The history of the past will not warrant the belief that a resort to this right of instruction will occur, except upon occasions of transcendent interest, and when the retention of his seat by a senator would do such violence to the public sentiment as to make it as important to himself, as the State he represents, no longer to continue a detested incumbus."

It is supposed by some that the "old Lion and his two jackalls," as Messrs. Benton, Haywood and Bagby have been called by some of the party at Washington, are alluded to by the Union. But this cannot be so. There is no danger that Mr. Haywood, at least, will separate himself from the party on any important point, so as to incur its displeasure.

GOOD ADVICE.—The Richmond Whig offers the following sensible advice to Mexico and Spain:—

"And now if Gen. Herrera, or (if he is by this time uppermost) Gen. Paredes, will take our respectful advice, it is that they should sell California—sell *at once*—sell at any price they can get! If they do not, by "bell, book and candle," to use one of their own Cathotic adjurations, in five years they will have nothing to sell! California will be Texasized to a certainty!

"Could our voice penetrate the Escurial, we would lustily give the same advice to Her Catholic Majesty respecting Cuba! The haughty pride of Spain will revolt at the proposition to sell Cuba, as her soldiers in the Low Countries were accustomed to starve cheerfully, rather than confess their master had neglected them! But we advise the Queen's ministers to put their pride in their pocket and get *something* for Cuba, better than nothing. We know the raging appetite of our country-men and race for LAND. They have fallen in love with Cuba, and *will* have it sooner or later."

The mouth of the Columbia River is upwards of 2060 miles from Independence in Missouri, and Independence is about a thousand miles from the Atlantic States. If war should be waged for the possession of that country, the troops will thus have to traverse about 3000 miles to get to it. We believe that 15 miles a day is the usual march of an army. It would take therefore about six months steady moving to get troops to the battle ground; and as there is nothing on the road to subsist on, each man would have to carry his six months provisions on his back. Perhaps it is this pleasant prospect which has prevented any of our valiant Capt. Bobadils from offering their services, as so many of them did in the case of Mexico. Of course we must not imagine that any of these heroes are restrained by the greater probability of a fight, and a hard fight too, with England than with Mexico.

GREAT FIRE AT COLUMBUS, GEO.—About 30 buildings, principally stores, were destroyed by fire on the morning of the 20th. The loss in buildings was from 100,000 to $150,000, of which Gen. Daniel McDougald (formerly of this county,) is the principal loser. 16 or 18 stores belonging to him, worth $50,000, and yielding an interest on $100,000, were burnt. Not insured.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 22d, Mr. Calhoun appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

Island of Cuba.—Mr. Levy submitted the following resolution, which lies over for debate, under the rule:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Senate it is advisable for the President to open negotiations with the Government of Spain for the cession to the United States of the Island of Cuba, the inhabitants of said island consenting thereto. [The introduction of this resolution is said to have caused universal laughter in the Senate.]

Texas.—The resolutions which had been forced through the House without debate, by aid of the Previous Question, to admit the State of Texas into the Union, were taken up.

Messrs. Webster, Berrien, Niles, Huntington, and Bagby successively submitted their reasons for the vote which they were respectively about to give on the resolutions.

The question was then put and decided in the affirmative as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Barrow, Benton, Berrien, Breese, Calhoun, Cass, Chalmers, Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Haywood, Jenness, Johnson, of Louisiana, Levy, Lewis, Mangum, Niles, Pennybacker, Sevier, Speight, Sturgeon, Turney, Westcott—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Thomas Clayton, Corwin, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Huntington, Miller, Phelps, Simmons, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge. —13.

The resolutions were then, by consent, read a third time and PASSED.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Allen, went into Executive session for a short time, and then adjourned.

On Tuesday, Mr. Webster presented memorials, signed by several thousand people, against the admission of Texas as a Slave State. He remarked, that "they were a little too late for Texas, but they would do for Cuba!" [The "Union" says this remark elicited considerable laughter, in which the Hon. Senator joined.]

Mr. Niles presented a resolution in favor of establishing mail routes in Texas: and Mr. Haywood, one to extend the revenue laws over Texas.

The Rev. Septimus Tuston was elected Chaplain.

The Senate adjourned from Tuesday till Saturday, to enjoy the Christmas holydays.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Friday the 19th, the whole day was devoted to the reception of a great number of resolutions, most of which were laid over for future consideration. Among the resolutions were the following:

On motion of Mr. Reid, of N. C.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the second section of the act passed at the 2d session of the 27th Congress, entitled "An act for the appointment of Representatives among the several States according to the sixth Census," as requires the election of members of Congress to be made by districts.—Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Biggs, of N. C.

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the propriety of connecting the waters of the Albemarle Sound with the Atlantic Ocean, at Nag's Head.—Adopted.

On motion of Mr. J. A. Black,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Militia be instructed to inquire into the propriety of organizing, arming, and equipping one company in each regiment of militia of the United States, forming the same into State legions, and to provide for calling them into the service of the United States in time of war; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

OREGON.

Mr. Douglass, from the Committee on the Territories, on leave, reported a bill to provide for the government, protection, and security of the people in Oregon during the joint occupancy of that country.

The bill was read twice, and committed to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and made the special order of the day for the second Tuesday in January, and to continue to be the special order from day to day until disposed of.

Mr. Winthrop submitted the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That the differences between the United States and Great Britain, on the subject of the Oregon Territory, are still a subject for negotiation and compromise, and that satisfactory evidence has not yet been afforded that no compromise which the United States ought to accept can be effected.

2. *Resolved*, That it would be a dishonor to the age in which we live, and in the highest degree discreditable to both the nations concerned, if they shall suffer themselves to be drawn into a war upon a question of no immediate or practical interest to either of them.

3. *Resolved*, That if no other mode for the amicable adjustment of this question remains, it is due to the principles of civilization and christianity that a resort to arbitration should be had; and that this Government cannot relieve itself from all responsibility which may follow the failure to settle the controversy while this resort is still untried.

4. *Resolved*, That arbitration does not necessarily involve a reference to crowned heads; and that, if a jealousy of such a reference is entertained in any quarter, a commission of able and dispassionate citizens, either from the two countries concerned, or from the world at large, offers itself as an obvious and unobjectionable alternative.

These resolutions were laid over.

Mr. Douglass moved the following resolutions in relation to Oregon:

1. *Resolved*, That the title to any part of the Oregon Territory south of 54 degrees 40 minutes of north latitude is *not* open to compromise so as to surrender any part of said territory.

2. *Resolved*, That the question of title to that territory should not be left to arbitration. Laid over.

Mr. Dromgoole, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the Sub-Treasury Bill. Referred to the committee of the Whole.

On Monday, the House proceeded to the election of a Chaplain. Thirteen candidates were nominated, and on the third balloting, the Rev. Mr. Millburne was elected.

On Tuesday, nothing of interest was done, and the House adjourned till Saturday.

"This unanimity is, we believe, almost unparalleled in our history, and gives us hope that should war occur, we shall present an undivided front; and unlike we were in 1812, harboring a nest of enemies in our very bosoms—men refusing to vote supplies to the army, and opposing every measure, offensive or defensive. And some of those very men have since received high rewards while living, and eulogies when dead! We hope never to see the like again."—*North Carolinian.*

NATHANIEL MACON, one of the men most praised and rewarded by the Carolinian and its party, was one of the most prominent of those who refused to vote supplies to the army, and voted against almost every measure, offensive and defensive, during the war of 1812. But he was a "Democrat," and therefore what he did was all right in the eyes of Locofocoism.

MISREPRESENTATION.—In the Wilmington Journal we find the following statement of the debate in the Senate on Mr. Cass's resolutions:—

"Mr. Cass's speech was a long and powerful one. It drew forth a somewhat protracted debate, in which Messrs. Mangum, Webster, Allen, Sevier, Archer and others participated. The Whig members deprecating the tone of the remarks of the Senator from Missouri, alleging that they were calculated to draw down upon us the wrath of Great Britain. The Democratic members maintaining, that speaking out plainly and boldly was the true policy—that if the maintenance of our rights and our honor would draw down upon our heads the ill-will of England, it must even come—that under similar circumstances, we had dared to do so before, and that if needs be, we were prepared to do so again; notwithstanding her colossal power, as painted in such glowing colors by Whig Senators."

The Editor of the Journal must have supposed that he was writing one of his usual Editorials, and not that he was giving an account of what actually occurred in the Senate. He has done great injustice to the Whig Senators. What Whig Senators were they, will the Journal be good enough to tell its readers, who alleged that Mr. Cass's remarks were calculated to draw down upon us the wrath of Great Britain? We can find no such idea in the remarks of any Senator. And again, what Whig Senators painted in such glowing colors the colossal power of England? It was Mr. Cass himself who did that.

Of a piece with this, but originating in a much more base feeling of personal malignity, is the following remark in the last North Carolinian:—

"We told our readers that the anti-American sentiments (calling the American government *robbers* and *pirates*) published in the whig paper in Fayetteville, had no response in the bosoms of true-hearted whigs," &c.

We presume that the Carolinian is tempted to such a gross falsification, by the fact that we generally let its slanders pass without notice. We think it proper however, as little as we care for such things, and harmless as they fall upon the public ear, coming from such a quarter, to expose some one or more of them about once a month or so, in order to keep that paper in remembrance that it will not always escape with impunity. With that view, we republish the paragraph from the Observer of the 24 inst. which the Carolinian construes into "calling the American government *robbers* and *pirates*:"—

"WE HAVE TWO CLAIMS TO OREGON," says the Ohio Statesman, "*which will override all others. The first is*, We WANT *it; the second*, WE WILL HAVE IT." Did the robber ever set up a different plea? Was ever pirate without this argument? Make this a motive for action—set this down for a justifiable plea—in individuals or nations, and the sacredness of home—God's altars—our wives and our daughters, our property, would be profaned and plundered! Can it be that any man is so besotted by party as to utter, or any party so brutalized by excess as to defend, a sentiment like this—a sentiment which would send Christianity into the grave and revolt the untamed savages of the forests of Oregon!—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Now, unless the Ohio Statesman is "the American Government," we think it will puzzle the North Carolinian to show that we have published any such "anti-American sentiments" as it attributes to us.

And now, having performed our monthly duty, the Carolinian is at liberty, for about a month to come, to tell any tales it may please.

"What a pity it is that the blessings of earth, (if we may so call the comforts, necessaries and luxuries of life,) are not equally distributed among mankind, as we are promised the blessings of Heaven shall be!"—*North Carolinian.*

Where did the Carolinian find its promise, that the blessings of Heaven shall be equally distributed among mankind? And how ridiculous, not to say sinful, thus to call in question the wisdom of that allotment of Providence, which "maketh rich and maketh poor." The rich of to-day are the poor of to-morrow; and vice versa. Each condition has its duties, its responsibilities, and its enjoyments. And who shall say that the poor man is less happy than the rich? There is the "rich poor man and the poor rich man," and the latter is poor indeed if he denies himself the pleasure of contributing to charitable purposes in such inclement seasons as this.

If there were an equal division of all the worldly wealth, who shall guarantee that it would remain equal? The spendthrift would squander his share, the thrifty accumulate more, and the miser starve himself to add to his store. The Carolinian's benevolent wish could only be carried out by the loafer's plan of an equal division every Saturday night. And that might not be agreeable even to the Editor himself, after the first Saturday, if he is as industrious and frugal as he is reputed to be.

U. S. 6 per cent. stock sold in New York on the 27th Nov. at $114. It is now selling at $105 1-4.

We understand that the Senate yesterday confirmed, in Executive session, the nomination of the Hon. Louis McLane (appointed by the President of the United States in the recess of Congress) to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to the Kingdom of Great Britain.

The appointment of Hon. Levi Woodbury to be a Judge of the Supreme Court, made by the President of the United States during the recess of Congress, was also unanimously confirmed by the Senate.

A large number of nominations to office, by the President, are said to be before the Senate, some of them of importance, but no confirmations it is understood have been yet made, except the above. Among the nominations made yesterday is that of George W. Woodward, of the State of Pennsylvania, to be a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States.—*Nat. Int.*

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

THE OREGON NEGOTIATION.

The following paragraph appears in the New York "Morning News" of Wednesday last, which, with other New York papers of the same date, reached us since our last publication:

"A report was in general circulation yesterday afternoon that a letter had been received in the city from a member of the Cabinet at Washington, by the afternoon's mail, to the effect that a settlement of the Oregon boundary question had been concluded in London between the British Government and Mr. McLane on the basis of the 49th degree—the proposition having come from the former. We have not seen the letter in question, but have reason to regard the truth of this report as *in the highest degree probable.* We *know* the British Government is anxious for the speedy and amicable settlement of the question. We *know*, too, that it was at a recent day ready to offer the 49th degree, before allowing matters to go to extremities. Nothing can be more likely than that, out of this anxiety on their part, coupled with the fact of our Government having recently offered to accept the line of 49 degrees, has grown a definite treaty between Lord Aberdeen and Mr. McLane."

Had this paragraph originated in almost any other paper we should have passed it by as being a mere embodiment of one of the multitude of rumors from Washington which are constantly on the wing in the great commercial emporium. Nor do we now give faith to the rumor said to have gone to New York from this city of the actual "settlement of the Boundary Question" at London. But to the *remarks* of the "News" upon the rumor, we attach much consequence, from the fact that the Editor of the "News," J. L. O'Sullivan, Esq., has just returned in the *Acadia* from a short visit to Europe, during which he has doubtless had access, at London, to the best sources of information. When he says that he has "reason to regard the truth of the report as in the highest degree probable," and that he *knows* the disposition and willingness of the British Government to be such as he says, we feel bound to share the confidence which he expresses of a speedy and satisfactory adjustment of this question on the principle above stated. Such, our readers will recollect, has been our hope, and, we may say, our prediction.

National Intelligencer.

The "Morning News" of Thursday has but little faith in its own speculation of Wednesday, that the Oregon negotiation was renewed. The editor here says:—

"The negotiations between Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Packenham, in relation to Oregon, have not been renewed, nor are they likely to be. Our government obtained a complete victory over the British minister, and delivered its *ultimatum*, which was not accepted, and offers are withdrawn. It is not at all likely that they will—having England on the hip—voluntarily abandon their vantage ground, and lay themselves open to new intrigues. A direct specific offer from England may be expected, notwithstanding."

NEW YORK, December 24, 1845.

Every thing in Wall street to-day, as yesterday, is dark and gloomy. Stocks of every description have experienced an additional depreciation, some of them four or five per cent.

A large sale of United States five per cent. was this morning made at 98; say two per cent under par. Flour, little variation from yesterday, say $5,50 a $5,68 per barrel.

Mr. Clay.—We learn from the Lexington (Ky.) Observer that he left Ashland, on Wednesday, the 19th inst., for New Orleans, on private and professional business. He expects to be gone several months, and may probably visit Cuba during the winter."

The schooner Eagle, Dyer, 12 days from Barracoa, brings a report that a British brig of war had been taken possession of by her crew, and the officers murdered; and that she had commenced robbing merchant vessels.

Postscript.

Wednesday Morning.—SALE OF THE RAIL ROAD.—The Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road was sold on Monday. The Governor's bid of $363,000, the amount due the State under the last Mortgage, with interest, was the only one made, and it was knocked down to the State. The Governor, Treasurer, and Comptroller have appointed W. Hollister, Esq. President, to manage the Road for the State. The individual Stockholders lose every thing.

DELEGATES TO THE WHIG CONVENTION.

From Cherokee County.—John Rolen, Esq., Samuel J. Finch, Dr. C. T. Rogers, Samuel Loudermilk, George W. Hays, Esq., Dr. Samuel Tate, Col. Francis McGee, Pleasant Henry, Esq., M. H. Taylor, Esq., G. W. Lovinggood, Esq., Geo. Daves, David Hennessee, Esq., Maj. William C. Walker, R. P. Harper, C. M. Stiles, Esq., and H. P. King.

Craven.—M. C. Bogey, Wm. B. Wadsworth, John McKinne, George Green, Samuel W. Chadwick, Thomas Sparrow, John H. Nelson, H. T. Guion, Benjamin Perkins, J. C. Justice, Levi Bush, Jesse Hardison, Samuel Jones, Wm. M. Herritage, Wm. H. Washington, J. Blackwell.

Rowan.—Nathaniel Boyden, Jeremiah Clarke, Archibald Caldwell, Hamilten C. Jones, Buckner Crowel, Alexander Holdhouser, Samuel Luckie, Dr. Burton Krider, Samuel Marlin, James Crosby, Paul Seaford, Charles L. Partee, John McCulloch, John P. Rymer, J. B. Lord.

Bladen.—The proceedings of the meeting in Bladen reached us too late for this week's "Observer." The following Delegates were appointed:—

J. G. McDougald, Major Neill McDougald, Thos. C. Smith, Geo. Cromartie, Esq., B. Gillespie, Esq., H. L. Lucas, Neil Kelly, John Bush, T. O. Brown, Esq., J. M. Gillespie, Esq., John Smith, D. Cromartie, J. D. Russ, P. Cromartie, P. Andrew, John Herring, Col. J. O. Daniel, D. McMillan, J. J. D. Lucas, Maj. J. S. Pearson, D. King, W. A. Atkinson, Col. A. J. Byrne, J. McDowell, Jos. Simpson.

North Carolinians.—The Washington correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, noticing the fact that the present Governor of New Hampshire is a North Carolinian, says there are more native born sons of North Carolina in either branch of Congress, than of any other State. We have frequently been reminded that our good old State furnishes an unusual proportion of great and serviceable men to other States and to the nation. Not the least of our honors in this connection, is the fact, not perhaps generally known, that Mrs. MADISON, widow of the late illustrious President, was a native of Guilford county, in this State.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

We regret the election of Messrs. Ritchie & Heiss, as Printers to Congress, but not at all in a personal sense. Had we been compelled to select among individuals of that party, we might have been as willing to see them elected, perhaps more willing, than to see some others: But against the PRINCIPLE of an "Executive organ," selected by the President to sustain him in every difficulty—if necessary, to lie him out of every emergency—and to be paid *for by the People*, at the rate of 100,000 dollars a year—we protest utterly. It is paying an enormous *bonus* for no corresponding public good, and offering a very high premium to prostitution.

Let this state of things go on for a few years, and the scramble will be, not who is to be *President*, paid but 25,000 dollars, but who is to be *Public Printer*, paid more than *one hundred thousand!* We shall have the whole *Corps Editorial*, tuning their lyres, not for the noble contest of who shall celebrate virtue in the loftiest strains, and impress Patriotism and Courage by their song, most vividly on the heart of youth, but vieing, in the villainous and debasing struggle, who shall *flatter* most agreeably, who shall *fawn* most cringingly, who shall *lie* most adroitly, who shall most thoroughly *degrade* himself and Republicanism!—*Richmond Whig.*

AN IMPORTANT LETTER.—PLEASE READ IT.

The following letter from Dr. Brigham, of Lowell, Mass., but speaks the uniform language of hundreds of other Physicians, who have tried, and therefore know how to appreciate Jayne's Expectorant.

LOWELL, Mass. Jan. 27, 1844.

Dr. David Jayne:

Dear Sir—I have used your medicine, (so universally known by the name of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT,) in my practice for a number of years, and can most truly say, that I have been more successful in the use of that as a mild, safe and thorough EXPECTORANT, than of any which I have ever used. It is the best for the following obvious reasons. It does not if given in proper does, occasion a disagreeable nausea. It does not weaken the lungs and prostrate the system, like most other Expectorants in common use, nor does it abate the appetite of the patient, like other nauseating medicines, which have been used by the faculty. In a word it is nearly or quite the thing which has been sought for by many of the faculty for ages gone by.

I remain, your's, &c.,
LUTHER BRIGHAM, M. D.

Dr. Jayne's Expectorant for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE, Druggist.

DIED,

At his residence near this place, on the 23d inst., Mr. DRURY SMITH, aged 66. His sickness was short, but exceedingly severe, which he endured with fortitude and resignation.

In Wilmington, on the 23d inst., Mrs. ELIZA JOHNSON, widow of Mr. John B. Johnson, and daughter of Mr. John Lucas, of Bladen county.

In Lowndes county, Ala., on the 3d inst., Dr. BRYAN WHITFIELD SLOAN, in the 39th year of his age, a native of Duplin county, N. C.

In Georgetown, S. C. on the 2d inst. after a lingering ailment, Capt. WILLIAM L. THOMAS, a native of North Carolina, aged 56 years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Wednesday last, Steamer Wm. B. Meares, with Odd Fellow in tow, with goods for T. S. Lutterloh, C. T. Haigh & Son, E. Fuller, E. W. Willkings, P. P. Johnson, Murchison, Reid & Co., J. H. & J. Martine, Gardner & McKethan, Simpson & McLauchlin, Rockfish Co., P. Taylor, Cook & Troy, J. Waddill, J. D. Williams, S. J. Hinsdale, W. Marsh, A. Jessup, W. McIntyre, D. Shaw, Jas. Banks, J. Huske & Son, J. C. Blocker, H. L. Myrover & Co., D. McNeill, D. McDuffie, P. McKellar, and Mallett & Huske, of this place; and for H. H. & Co., T. C. Pfohl, C. & McC., G. Makepeace, Randolph Manufacturing Co., Rev. E. Mitchell, J. W. Small, R. Toler, and Prof. M. Fetter, of the interior.

Also, December 25, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Lighters Enterprise and Planing Mill in tow, with Goods for J H & J Martine, J M Rose, P Taylor, G W McDonald, Cook & Hodges, D & W McLaurin.

Also, Dec. 26, Steamer Fayetteville, with goods for Hall & Johnson, H. L. Myrover & Co., F. D. Breece, H. Branson, S. Boon, W. McIntyre, C. T. Haigh & Son, J. Johnson, E. W. Willkings, P. P. Johnson & Co., J. M. Rose, J. W. Wooten, J. D. Williams, Rockfish Co., J. H. & J. Martine, E. L. Winslow, H. Erambert, G. Deming, J. Huske & Son, M. McKinnon, P. Taylor, S. Mims, M. McGary, B. F. Atkins, B. Rose & Son, D. Shaw, and W. Prior, of this place; and for J. Coles, J. & T. C. Worth, J. G. Lash, J. & J. A. Worth, J. McMillan, Dr. Hooper, B. Murphy, D. Daughtry, T. Shaw, and F. Riker, of the interior.

DEPARTED, Dec. 30, Steamer Fayetteville, and Flat Boats Diligence and Nelson, with Flour, Cotton, Domestics, &c., for G. McNeill, Cook & Troy, D. A. Ray & Co., Rockfish Co., H. Leete, Hall & Johnson, J. D. Williams, C. P. Mallett, M. McGary, D. Johnson, W. E. Kirkpatrick, C. R. Jones, and others.

THE Subscriber has just received, in addition to his former Stock, a variety of low priced CALICOES, Kentucky JEANS, SATTINETS, Ladies col'd Kid GLOVES, col'd and black Kid SLIPPERS and BUSKINS. For sale very low.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Dec. 29, 1845. 91-tf

10 HHDS. prime MOLASSES, for sale by
J. D. WILLIAMS.
Dec. 29, 1845. 91-tf

10 DOZEN fine Old White Port WINE, for Medicinal purposes, for sale by
J. D. WILLIAMS.
Dec. 29, 1845. 91-tf

30 KEGS White LEAD, in Oil, for sale by
J. D. WILLIAMS.
Dec. 29, 1845. 91-tf

3 TONS Wagon BOXES and Hollow WARE, a superior article, for sale one-third less than former prices, by
J. D. WILLIAMS.
Dec. 29, 1845 91-tf

Now Receiving by Steamer Fayetteville,
100 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
7 hhds. best Porto Rico Molasses,
20 bbls. Champaigne Cider,
Prime Sugar and Coffee, best American Gin, best Rye and New Orleans Whiskey, eating and planting Potatoes, 5 bbls. Onions, ½ and ¼ bbls. Northern Buckwheat, &c. &c.

Received by Henrietta,
30 kegs white Lead, pure, extra, and No. 1; 1 bbl. Roomes Snuff, in bladders; 2 bbls. prime Cider Vinegar; 5 bbls. N. E. Rum; choice Liquors, of all kinds, for sale by
J. M. ROSE.
Dec. 27. 91-2w

NEW STORE!
PATRICK MONTAGUE
HAS again opened at the Old Stand, in the New Building, on Hay Street, where he would be glad to see his customers and friends. He earnestly calls on all indebted to him to call and settle between this and the 15th of January, and save their interest. After that time, he will be compelled to put his accounts in the hands of an officer.
December 27. 91-1wpd

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, will please call at John Fort's, and make payment. Their accounts and notes will remain in his hands until the 1st of February, after which time they will be placed in an officer's hands for collection.
E. N. FORT.
Fayetteville, Dec. 30, 1845 91-tf.

NOTICE.
THOSE indebted to the Subscriber by Book Account, where no special contract as to time has been made, are requested to call and close their accounts, either by Cash or Note, otherwise Interest will be charged in all cases after the 1st proximo.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Dec. 29, 1845. 91-tf

STRAYED,
A DARK Bay HORSE, black tail and legs. He was raised in Randolph County by a Mr. Lawrence, and will probably endeavor to get back there. A suitable reward will be paid for his delivery to
E. N. FORT, Brick Row.
Dec. 23, 1845. 91-tf

CALENDAR FOR 1846.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
FEBRUARY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
MARCH	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
APRIL				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
MAY						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
JUNE		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
JULY				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
AUGUST							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
SEPTEMBER			1	2	3	4	5
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	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
OCTOBER					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
NOVEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
DECEMBER			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

CARTHAGE
MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE Spring Session in this Institution will commence on Monday the 5th of January, 1846, and end on Friday the 5th of June.

A large and commodious Academy Building, erected during the present year for the accommodation of the Students of the Male Department, will be completed and ready for use by the commencement of the Session.

It is also contemplated, as soon as practicable, to erect one for the Female Department. Until the Tr

LOVE.

Love is the weapon which Omnipotence reserved to conquer rebel man, when all the rest had failed. Reason he parries; Fear he answers blow to blow; future Interest he meets with present pleasure: but Love, that sun against whose melting beams the Winter cannot stand, that soft-subduing slumber which wrestles down the Giant, there is not one human creature in a million, not a thousand men in all earth's huge quintillion, whose clay-heart is hardened against Love.—*Tupper.*

An old maid! how many unrecorded sorrows, how much of cruel disappointment and heart-cankering delay, how oftentimes unwritten tragedies are hidden in that thoughtless little phrase! O the mass of blighted hopes, of slighted affections, of cold neglect, and foolish contumely wrapped up in those three syllables! Kind heart, kind heart, never use them; neither lightly as in scorn, nor sadly as in pity: spare that ungenerous reproach. What! canst thou think that from a feminine breast the lover, the wife, the mother, can be utterly sponged away without long years of bitterness? Can Nature's wounds be cicatrized, or her soft feelings scared, without a thousand secret pangs? Hath it been no trial to see youthful bloom departing, and middle age creep on, without some intimate one to share the solitude of life? Ay, and the coming prospect too,—hath it greater consolation than the retrospect? How faintly common friends can fill that hollow of the heart! how feebly can their kindness, at the warmest, imitate the sympathies and love of married life! And in the days of sickness, or the hour of death, —to be lonely, childless, husbandless, to be lightly cared for, little missed,—who can wonder that all those bruised and broken yearnings should ferment within the solitary mind, and sometimes sour up the milk of human kindness? Be more considerate, more just, more loving to that injured heart of woman; it hath loved deep'y in its day; but imperative duty or untoward circumstances nipped those early blossoms, and often generosity towards others, or the constancy of youthful blighted love has made it thus alone. There was an age in this world's history, and may be yet again (if Heart is ever to be monarch of this social sphere,) when those who lived and died as Jephthah's daughter were reckoned worthily with saints and martyrs. Heed thou, thus, of many such, for they have offered up their hundred warm yearnings, a hecatomb of human love, to God, the betrothed of their affections; and then move up and down among this inconsiderate world, doing good, Sisters of Charity, full of pure benevolence, and beneficent beyond the widow's mite. Heed kinder then, and blush for very shame, O man and woman, looking on this noble band of ill-requited virgins; remember all their trials, and imitate their deeds; for among the legion of that unregarded sisterhood whom you coldly call old maids, are often seen the world's chief almoners of warm unselfish sympathy, generous in mind if not in means, and blooming with the immortal youth of charity and kindliness.

Tupper.

Nothing hardens the heart like prosperity; and nothing dries up the affections more effectually than the hot pursuit of wealth. The deeper a man digs into the gold mine, the less able, ay, less willing, is he to breathe the sweet air of upper earth, or to bask in the daylight of heaven: downward, downward still, he casts the anchor of his grovelling affections, and neither can nor will have a heart for anything but gold.

Tupper.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now opening, in the new Brick Store joining T. S. Lutterloh, an extensive and well assorted

STOCK OF FRESH GOODS,

Comprising almost every article suitable for the Country Trade, among which will be found,

20 HHDS. New Orleans, St. Croix, and Porto Rico SUGAR.
15 bbls. & boxes Loaf & Crushed Sugars,
160 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
10 ditto Pepper, Spice, and Ginger,
15 hhds. Crockery and Glassware,
25 bbls. green Copperas,
100 lbs. best Indigo,
100 kegs White Lead, (in Oil,)
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
50 boxes Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
500 lbs. Putty,
25 boxes Brown Soap,
10 ditto Sperm Candles,
20 dozen Windsor and Fancy Chairs,
1000 yards Wool and Cotton Carpeting,
50 Demijohns,
150 reams Foolscap and Letter Paper,
20 ditto French Letter Paper,
50 ditto Wrapping ditto,
20 boxes assorted Candles,
20 bbls. Apple Brandy,
1 cask pure French Brandy,
5 ditto Im. ditto ditto,
20 qr. casks assorted Wines,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
160 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather,
25 boxes Whittemores's Cotton and Wool Cards,
50 cases assorted Shoes,
35 ditto Wool and Fur Hats,
20 dozen Water Proof Hats,
250 pairs Trace Chains,
1000 lbs. Log Chains,
100 dozen Carolina Hoes,
2 bales Shoe Thread & Bagging Twine,
60 dozen Curry Combs,
20 boxes Tea,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
4000 lbs. assorted Castings.

ALSO, a very general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, a great variety of Fancy Articles, a good assortment of Ready-made Clothing, Dress and Frock Coats, Overcoats, Vests and Pantaloons.

LIKEWISE,

An assortment of Looking Glasses, Brushes, Pails, Buckets and Brooms, Snuff, Crackers, Lemon and Soda Biscuit, Cigars, Chapman's Strops, Slates, Collins' Axes, Cut Tacks, Bonnets, Caps, Umbrellas and Parasols, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, Medicines, Spices, Fancy Cologne, Olives, Capers, Almonds, Salt, Iron,—in fact a more general Stock of Goods than has usually been offered in this market. These Goods are all NEW, and having been purchased in New York and Philadelphia principally for Cash, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash, Country Produce, or on credit to punctual customers.

The Public are invited to call and examine.—Goods will be found at prices sufficiently moderate to induce purchases.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
November 1, 1845. 83tf

☞ **The Auction and Commission Business** will be attended to as usual.

ONE HALF OF THE
Fayetteville Water Works,
For Sale. Apply to
E. J. HALE.
Dec. 2.

50 BUSHELS OF SEED RYE, for sale.
JOHN D. WILLIAMS.
Nov'r 25. 86tf

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust executed to the Subscriber by John Marsh, will be sold on Thursday the 1st of January next, at the Town House in Fayetteville, a Negro MAN about 25 years of age, known as Marsh's Jack. Terms at sale.

WILLIAM McMILLAN, *Trustee.*
Nov. 18, 1845. 86-ts

MINERAL SPRING ACAMEDY,
MOORE COUNTY, N. C.

THE vacations will be, hereafter, in the months of April and October. The following are the very low rates of Tuition, per month of four weeks, viz:—

For the Languages and Mathematics,	$1 00
" English Grammar and Geography,	80
" Spelling, Reading, Arithmetic, &c.	50

Admission for a month, with payment in advance, quarterly, or for the time of admission. Particular attention will be paid to the discipline of the mind in sound knowledge and religion.

H. McLAURIN.
Nov. 14, 1845. 86-tf

NEW STORE AND
NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have taken the Store on the North West corner of the Market Square, one door North of Mr. James Kyle's, where they have received and are now receiving from the North, their FALL AND WINTER

STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Shoes, &c. &c.,

All of which will be sold low for CASH.

ALEX. JOHNSON & CO.
October 21, 1845. 83tf

MCAULAY'S Miscellanies; The Dog and the Sportsman; Late Nos. of Wiley & Putnam's Library of Choice Reading, consisting of Essays of Elia, (Charles Lamb;) Hazlitt's Table Talk; Bubbles from the Brunnen: Prose and Verse by Thos. Hood; the Character and Genius of Burns, by Professor Wilson; and The Indicator and Companion, by Leigh Hunt.

Youatt on the Horse; Big Bear of Arkansas; &c. &c.

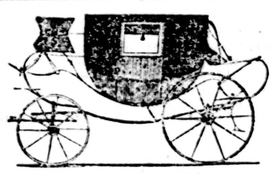
E. J. HALE.

Sale of Valuable Land.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Honorable Court of Equity for the County of Cumberland, I shall expose to sale, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 1st day of January, 1846, that VALUABLE LOT on Hay street, nearly opposite the late Lafayette Hotel, and adjoining the Observer Printing Office, known as the Fuller Lot, formerly occupied by S. W. Tillinghast & Co. The Lot fronts 38 feet on Hay street. A credit of six and twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

A. A. T. SMITH, Clerk & Master.
Nov. 15, 1845. 85ts

JUST Received and for Sale, 25 casks superior CHEESE, by
J. H. & J. MARTINE.
Nov. 11, 1845. 84tf



NEW
Carriage Repository.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say

Coaches, Coaches, Chariotees, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs and Sulkeys,

Of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.
Fayetteville, September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of leaving the State, offers for sale his Valuable Tract of **LAND** lying on Indian Creek, in Chatham County, containing upwards of **1000** Acres, adjoining the Lands of Wiley Roberts, Peter Evans, and others. On said Tract are about 300 Acres of fine low grounds, the greater part of which is under a high state of cultivation. Persons wishing to buy are requested to come and examine for themselves.

WM. A. HAYES.
Chatham County, August 22, 1845. 73-tf

Beckwith's Pills.

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, for the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and diseases of that kind;—price 50 cents a box.

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, for the cure of Bilious Diseases;—price 25 cents a box.

The above Pills were invented and are prepared only by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician, now of Petersburg, Va., formerly of Raleigh, N. C.

They have been as extensively known and as generally approved as any Patent Medicine, and have the advantage over most others, of being the preparation of a skilful and scientific Physician.

Received direct from the Proprietor, and for sale by
E. J. HALE.
Nov. 4. 83-6mpd

A Valuable Medicine.
The Best of PILLS.
25 IN A BOX.

DR. BRANDRETH'S Vegetable PILLS have proved themselves an effectual assistant of nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.

These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess, are calculated to cure disease, whatever be its name, all having the same origin, in any person in whom is the universal "breath of life," who partakes of the "universal" "one blood," of which are made all people who dwell upon the earth, and whose disorder arises from the "universal root" of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood. Those who are suffering from a bad state of health, will do well to give them a trial.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,
MICHAEL McGARY.
Oct. 15, 1845. 81-tf

Blanks of all kinds,

For sale at the Book Store of
E. J. HALE.

NEW GOOOODS.
Just Received,
MY FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS

IN my line, which I have selected with great care, (and bought with cash principally,) among which are—

Super super black CLOTH,
Wooded Electorate wool-dyed ditto,
Double-milled brown Cloth, } these are superior.
Ditto invisible green ditto, }
Blue Cloth, a good assortment,
Invisible green Cloth, a good assortment,
Olive Cloth, do. do.
Cadet, steel mixed, drab, gold mixed Cloths, &c.
Single-milled black Cassimere for Vesting, very fine,
Double-milled black Cassimere,
Drab Cassimere,
Fancy Cassimeres, a variety of pattern.,
Black Silk Velvet of the very best quality,
Black Silk Satin for Vests, of the best quality,
Common Silk Satin Vesting, a good assortment,
Woolen Velvet Vesting.

A good assortment of Trimmings; Silk Surges; Selicias; Buttons; Cloak Fastenings; Waddings; Wigans, &c. &c.

TRIMMINGS that may be wanted, put up to order on the most favorable terms.

☞ I still continue to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS, and those who may favor me with their custom may rely on having their work well and fashionably made up.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.
October 28, 1845. 82-tf

Mallett & Huske

HAVE just received their FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

GOODS,
Consisting of

Blue, black and brown Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Pilot Cloth; Forest ditto; Sattinets; plain and fancy Jeans; superfine Tweeds; Golden mix'd Tweed Jeans; Jeans Coats; Saxony Woollen Wrappers; Vestings; Plaid De-Laines; Crape ditto; Cashmere D'Ecosse; black and col'd Alpacas; blue and purple Balzorines; Printed Lawns; Dover small fig'd Prints; Check and new style ditto; Chintz ditto; white and red Flannel; Salisbury do.; Brown Holland and Linen; Grass ditto; Apron Checks; Sea Island Cotton Shirting; Bird's Eye Diaper; 4-4 Irish Linen; Long Cloth; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Foundation Muslin; Bishop Lawn; 8-4 Net Shawls; Alpaca ditto; supr. Woolen ditto; Black Silk Cravats; Merino ditto; Gingham ditto; Silk pocket Handkerchiefs; Linen Napkins; gentlemen's Lamb's Wool Shirts; Duffle Blankets; Saddle ditto; Patent Sewing Thread; Spool Cotton; Italian Sewing Silk and Twist; Worsted and Cotton Mitts; black and col'd Kid Gloves; Hats; Caps; Boots and Shoes; Florence Bonnets; Dover Straw ditto.

ALSO,

Brown Sugar; crushed Sugar; Coffee, (Rio and Java;) green and black Tea; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Sperm Candles; Mackerel; Windsor Soap; Colgates ditto; Starch; Alum; Shellac; Lithargе; Saleratus; Lamp-black; Scotch Snuff; Copperas; Spanish Brown; white Lead, ground in Oil; Putty; Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12; Cotton Bagging; Bale Rope; Iron; Hardware and Cutlery; Douglas Patent Pumps.

October 27, 1845. 82-tf

BRIGGS'S HOTEL,
Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having taken that large and commodious brick building, formerly known as the Planter's Hotel, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and others in the best manner; the building having been thoroughly repaired and properly furnished for that purpose.

The Northern and Southern Stages stop at this House.

Connected with the Hotel, and a few yards distant, are extensive Stables, which will be attended by careful and experienced Ostlers.

WM. W. BRIGGS.
Oct. 27, 1845. 82-tf

NEW
CONFECTIONARY, FRUIT, AND TOY STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has taken the New Brick Store, on the North side of Hay street, a few doors above the Market House, where he is now opening a fine assortment of GOODS in the above line, consisting in part of the following articles—

FRUIT.

Almonds, Filberts, Madeira, Brazil and Pecan Nuts, Prunes, Currants, Canton and Havana Preserves, Citron, &c. Arrangements are made for fresh supplies of Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Cocoa Nuts, &c.

SPICES.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia in mats, Ground Cassia, Ground Pepper, Alspice, Mustard, and Ground Ginger.

PICKLES AND SAUCES.

Pepper Sauce, Tomato Catsup, Olives, Sardines, and assorted Pickles.

CRACKERS.

Boston, Butter and Water Crackers, Soda and Lemon Biscuits, Pilot Bread.

PERFUMERY.

Cologne, Lavender and Rose Water, Bay Rum, Bears', Antique and Macassar Oils, Verbena Cream, Extracts, Soaps of every variety.

WILLOW WARE.

Wagons, Cradles, Chairs, and Baskets.

SUNDRIES.

Powdered, Crushed, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Macaroni, Vermicelli, Cocoa, Starch, Indigo, Camphor, Lemon Syrup, Madeira and Sweet Malaga Wines, Champagne, Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff, choice Chewing Tobacco, Regalia, Principe and Havana Cigars, Sweet Oil, Sperm Candles, Herrings, Brooms, Whiskey, Flutes, Violins, Accordians, &c. &c.

A great variety of **TOYS AND FANCY GOODS**, suitable for Presents, too numerous to mention. Also,

Every variety of **CANDIES**, at Wholesale and Retail.

☞ Call and take a look.

W. PRIOR.
October 22, 1845. 81tf

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

☞ **Tin Baking Apparatus, of an** entirely new pattern.
September 1, 1845. 75-tf

MALLEABLE IRON,
SUCH as Carriage Makers use. A good assortment always on hand, and for sale at one cent per pound advance on the Manufacturers' prices, by
W. PRIOR.
October 22, 1845. 81tf

PRINTING.

THE Subscriber having procured a full supply of handsome NEW TYPE, is prepared to execute all kinds of JOB AND PAMPHLET PRINTING in a better style than heretofore.

E. J. HALE.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
Fahnestock's Vermifuge,
Gray's Ointment,
For sale at the Bookstore of
E. J. HALE.
Sept. 22.

PRINTING PAPER for Sale.

HAVING enlarged the "Observer" beyond its former size, a lot of 40 Reams superior PAPER, 33 by 23 inches, and weighing 32 lbs. to the ream, will be sold at $4 per ream, Cash—a price barely covering cost and charges.

E. J. HALE.

Jackson Johnson

HAS just received at his Old Stand (Wagon Yard) a NEW STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Which will be sold cheap for Cash, or exchanged for country produce.
October 1, 1845. 78-tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

HALL & JOHNSON

ARE MANUFACTURING at their "Beaver Creek Mill"—

Heavy 3-4 Brown Cotton Shirtings,
Ditto 30 inch do do ditto,
Ditto 4-4 do do Sheetings,
Ditto 32 inch Flax and Cotton, for Men's wear,
Ditto 39 inch do do do do ditto,
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 15; Plough Lines; Seine and Wrapping Twine; Cotton Bats.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$200,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

J. W. BAKER

IS now receiving his large and general assortment of CHAIRS, from fine Hair Seat Mahogany, down to the common Windsor, purchased by himself for cash at the Manufactories at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which will be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, rich Mahogany frames; an assortment of Philadelphia made Curled Hair MATTRESSES, with a large assortment of

CABINET FURNITURE,

Of his own manufacture, comprising all the articles usually kept in a Furniture Ware Room, viz: Sideboards, Bureaus, Secretary and Book Cases, Tables, Wardrobes, spring seat and plain Sofas, Divans, Arm Rocking Chairs, French and Post Mahogany Bedsteads, curled and bird-eye Maple do., patent windlass Bedsteads, &c. &c., all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

Sept. 20, 1845. 77tf

FRUIT TREES.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he is prepared to supply any quantity of Apple Trees, of which he has Forty choice varieties at his Nursery in Randolph county, 10 miles South of Greensborough, near the road leading to Ashsborough by way of Parsons' Mill. Trees from 2½ to 6 feet high; price $10 per hundred, at the Nursery. Orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly attended to. Address the Subscriber at New Market, Randolph county, N. C.—postage paid.

THOMAS H. FENTRESS.
Nov'r 1845. 83-tf

EDWIN GLOVER,
Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS REMOVED to the new Store of Mr. Warren Prior, on Hay street, a few doors above the Market. Having received a new set of Tools and Materials, he is prepared to do Work at short notice and in the very best manner. He has for sale

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

The above articles have been purchased in New York the past week, and will be sold much less than formerly.

P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

Oct. 25, 1845. 67tf

CARLETON R. MOORE & CO.,
No. 9 North Front Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Wool, Domestics, &c.

Refer to
Messrs. Murchison, Reid & Co., } Fayetteville,
J. D. Williams, Esq., } N. C.
E. J. Hale, Esq., }
Wm. G. Webb, Esq., Agent for the Richmond Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.
M. Townsend, Esq., Agent for the Marlborough Manufacturing Company, Bennettsville, S. C.
Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.

FOR SALE, a few hundred bushels,—excellent food for Hogs. Price $2 a bushel, deliverable on or after the 1st of November. Apply to Dr. H. M. Turner, or Robert B. Smith, near McNeill's Ferry, Cumberland county.

Oct. 21, 1845. 81tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw having been reduced to a TRI-WEEKLY LINE, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock P. M. Leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, Proprietors.
September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

NEW
Fashionable Goods.
H. LEETE,
(PERSON STREET,)

HAS lately returned from New York, and is now opening a handsome supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

(Call and examine.) His Stock consists of the following articles, and many others not enumerated:

Black, blue, brown, and invisible-green Broadcloths; Beaver Cloth; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys; Worsted, Velvet, and Satin Vesting; Plaid Cloaking; Cashmere-d'Ecosse; Muslin-de-Lain; black, blue-black, plain and fig'd colored Alpacas; Thibet Cloths, a beautiful article for Cloaks or Dresses; black, blue-black, and fancy Silks, some very rich; Calicoes, (to suit any one;) white and red Flannel; Skirts; Green Barege; Velvet Ribbon for trimming Dresses; Paris Cord; Girdles; Broche Shawls; Silk and Velvet Points; Swiss and Jaconet Muslins; Silk and Cambric Handkerchiefs; plain and fringed Bonnet Ribbons—straw, Florence and Silk Bonnets; a large assortment of Boots and Shoes; Men's and Boys' Caps; Fur and Wool Hats.

A general assortment of choice GROCERIES and HARDWARE, &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1845. 81tf

Life Insurance.
CAPITAL $2,500,000.

The Insured entitled to participation of Profits in both European and American policies.

National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society, London.

U. S. BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS.
(OFFICE 74 WALL STREET.)
New York.

Jacob Harvey, Esq. Ch'n. George Barclay, Esq.
John J. Palmer, Esq. Sam'l S. Howland, Esq.
Jonathan Goodhue, Esq. Gorham A. Worth, Esq.
James Boorman, Esq. Samuel M. Fox, Esq.
Philadelphia.
Clement C. Biddle, Esq. Louis A. Godey, Esq.
Sears C. Walker, Esq. Geo. Rex Graham, Esq.

J. LEANDER STARR, Manager and General Agent for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

Bankers.—The Merchants' Bank of New York.

THE following are among the advantages held out by this institution, which will be found most advantageous to the assured, and which are seldom offered by Life Insurance Companies, viz:

The peculiar advantages secured to the assured by the principle of the Loan Department, thus blending the utility of a Savings Bank with Life Insurance.

A large sum to be permanently invested in the United States in the names of three of the Local Directors, as Trustees—available always to the assured as a guarantee fund.

The payment of premiums, annually, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly.

No charge for stamp duty.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium before mesne due, without forfeiture of policy.

Travelling leave extensive and liberal; and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.

Conditions in the policy less onerous to the assured than usual in cases of Life Assurance. (See pamphlet.)

The actual and declared profits (published in successive Reports,) affording sure data for calculations of the value of the "bonus" in this institution These profits will at each division be paid in cash, if desired.

Being unconnected with Marine or Fire Insurance.

The rates, "for life with profits" are lower than those of any other foreign Company effecting Life Insurance in New York.

The public are respectfully requested to examine the distinguishing principles of this institution—their tables of rates—their distribution of profits—and the facilities afforded by their Loan Department—before deciding to insure elsewhere.

J. LEANDER STARR,
General Agent.

Examples of Rates—for the Assurance of $1000 on a single life.

PREMIUMS PAYABLE ANNUALLY.

Age next Birth-Day.	For One Year only.	For Five Years.	FOR LIFE. Without Profits.	FOR LIFE. With Profits.
15	$0 77	$0 81	$1 47	$1 64
20	0 86	0 90	1 68	1 87
25	0 98	1 05	1 93	2 14
30	1 21	1 30	2 22	2 46
35	1 46	1 54	2 54	2 80
40	1 61	1 64	2 93	3 26
45	1 72	1 78	3 47	3 85
50	1 94	2 06	4 21	4 68
55	2 54	2 96	5 28	5 86
60	3 73	4 25	6 88	7 42

☞ The Subscribers, having been appointed Agents for this Company in the Town of Fayetteville, are prepared to effect Life Insurance on the above terms, and to furnish all desired information and explanations on the subject.

STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1845. 81tf

Fire Insurance.

THE undersigned, as Agents of the Contributionship Fire Insurance Company of New York, continue to take risks against loss or damage by Fire.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.
Dec. 9, 1845. 88-3m

Southern Harmonies,

JUST RECEIVED, together with a variety of **SCHOOL BOOKS,**

E. J. HALE.
Sept. 22.

TO PRINTERS.
Type Foundry and Printers' Furnishing Warehouse.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have opened a NEW TYPE FOUNDRY in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of JOB or FANCY TYPE, and every article necessary for a Printing Office.

The Type, which are cast in new moulds, from an entirely new set of materials, with deep counters, are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.

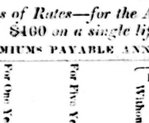
Printing Presses furnished, and also Steam Engines of the most approved patterns.

N. B. A Machinist is constantly in attendance to repair Presses and do light work.

Editors of newspapers, who will buy three times as much type as their bills amount to, may give the above six months insertion in their papers, and send their papers containing it to the subscribers.

COCKCROFT & OVEREND,
68 *Ann Street.*
September 1, 1845. 75-6m

Marble Factory



BY JAMES FOSTER.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

Fair Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John McArn, dec'd, by Note or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment to Alex. Johnson & Co., who in my absence are authorised to grant discharges Those failing to do so by the 1st February 1846, are hereby notified that the claims will be put in suit without any discrimination. The distance at which the Administrator lives, and the responsibility which rests upon him, renders it impossible for him to extend any further indulgence, however much disposed he might be to do so under other circumstances.

D. B. McARN, Adm'r.
Nov. 16. 85-tf

John D. Williams,
AT HIS NEW STAND,

IS now opening AN ENTIRELY FRESH Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,

Embracing a great variety of Ladies' Dress Goods, of latest styles, viz:—Cashmere-d'Ecosses, Rep. Cashmeres, Muslin-de-Lains, (Ombra shade,) Alpacas, Silks, and fine Prints. Also, for Evening Dresses, Rainbow, Ombra shaded, Pink, Blue, and White Embroidered Turleton Muslins; French and Worked over and under Collars and under Sleeves; corded and hair cloth Skirts, (white and black;) double revired and fine hem stitched Handkerchiefs; Silk, Merino and Cotton Hose; Rosette, Taffeta and Satin Ribbons; Gloves and Mitts; Cruel and Canvass; fine Needles; Pins; Hooks and Eyes; Silver Thimbles; Shell, Side and Tuck Combs; Buffalo ditto; ditto Buffalo, Horn and Ivory Toilet ditto; Milanese, Florence, Straw, (fine white,) Silk and black Bombazine Bonnets; Crape Lecce, black, white, purple, straw, blue and pink col'd large and small Worsted and Merino Shawls.

For Gentlemen's Wear—Blue, black, green, invisible green, olive, steel mixed, Cadet mixed, and Beaver Cloths; plain black, doe-skin, blue and fancy Cassimeres; black Velvet and worsted Velvet striped and corded Silk and Satin Vestings; fancy and plain black Cravats; Cloak Lining of superior quality and newest style; fashionable Hats and Caps; Boots and Shoes; Merino Shirts and Drawers; Cotton Merino ditto; Half Hose; Coat Trimmings; together with Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys; Negro Blankets, large and of superior quality; fine Whitney and Mackinaw Bed ditto, from 9 to 12 quarters; fine three ply Carpetings; common ditto; green and fancy Furniture Cloths; a large stock of Kip Brogans and Negro Shoes; Women's coarse and fine Shoes and Slippers; Men's heavy Boots; Wool and low priced Fur Hats; fine and common Caps, (Fur and Cloth;) Saddles; fine and cheap quality Wagon and Riding Bridles; Wagon Whips; Cotton Bagging, from 40 to 45 inch; Bale Rope and Twine; Sugar; Coffee; Salt; Iron; Loaf Sugar; fine Family Teas, (Black, Imperial, Hyson and Young Hyson;) superior Indigo; Madder; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Alum; Borax; Salts; Copperas; fancy Soap; Starch; Blacksmiths' Tools; fine and common Crockery at retail; Trace Chains; Collins' Axes; Sole Leather; Letter and Writing Paper; Curry Combs; Iron Mortars; Tea Kettles and Sauce Pans; FINE CHEWING TOBACCO; together with almost every article to be found in any Store in the place, all of which will be sold at wholesale or retail, at the lowest market prices, at the Store House (foot of Haymount) formerly occupied by J. C. & G. B. Atkins.

October 8, 1845. 79tf

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

[MUTUAL.]

Croton Insurance Company.
Office, No. 35 Wall Street,
Adjoining the Mechanics' Bank, in the City of New York.

THIS Company Insures Marine, Inland Navigation, Transportation, and Fire Risks. By its Charter the profits are to be paid back to the assured, in proportion to the amount of Premiums paid by them respectively. The rates and terms of Insurance will be moderate and liberal, and the assured subject to no responsibility.

TRUSTEES.

James Harper,	Charles L. Vose,
Edward Richardson,	Ezekek Pratt,
James Phaten,	George C. De Kay,
S. A. Lawrence,	Loring Andrews,
Edwin R. Tremain,	Joseph B. Nones,
S. M. Craudall,	Leonard Appeby,
John Breasted,	Asa S. Crosby,
James Cruikshank,	John J. Herrick,
J. Leander Starr,	Abraham Van Nest,
William B. Cozzens,	John B. Lasala,
Herman D. Gould,	Samuel Sherwood,
Theodore A. Meyer,	James Cook,
Cyrus Chenery,	E. T. Aldrich,
Lawrence Hill,	George Whitaker,
W. H. Townsend,	Thomas Monahan,
Robert Lane,	George Palen,
John T. Gilchrist,	William Bargoyne.
J. H. Snydam,	

SAMUEL A. LAWRENCE, Pres't.
JOSEPH B. NONES, Vice Pres't.
NICHOLAS CARROLL, Sec'y.
Capt. SAML CANDLER, Marine Insp.
Also, Insp. for "Lloyd" for the port of N. York.

☞ **The undersigned, as Agents** of the above Company, will be pleased to receive applications for Insurance.

STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

Indemnity against Loss or Damage by FIRE!

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE Company, having been incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, for the purposes of Fire Insurance, the Directors offer to Insure their fellow-citizens throughout the United States against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Goods and Merchandise, and Personal Property generally, assuring them that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted with such fairness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

☞ The Subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will give any further information that may be desired by those who wish to Insure.

JAS. MARTINE, Agent, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1845. 75-tf

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to do all kind of ROOFING, with Tin, Zinc, or Copper. Having had some experience in Roofing, he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to all who may give him a call.

F. T. WARD.
June 20, 1845. 64tf

NOTICE.

THE Certificate of Stock for Fifty-three Shares of the Capital Stock of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, standing in the name of Wm. Johnson, having been lost, Notice is hereby given, that at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, application will be made to the President and Directors for the issue of a new Certificate.

W. P. JOHNSON.
Nov. 8, 1845. 84-tf

REMOVAL